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Cheyenne & Arapaho
TRIBAL TRIBUNE

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Living Legends

Footsteps of life

By Rosemary Stephens, Reporter/Graphic Artist

Samuel Hart believes in walking the path of life as his Cheyenne grandfather and his Cheyenne, Arapaho and Sioux grandmother once did.

"When I proposed to my wife in 1955 I handed her the ring and said your people shall be my people, your God shall be my God and your peyote shall be my peyote … with that ring will you marry me?" Hart said.

Delores Little Bear accepted his proposal and 54 years later they are still together, still celebrating life, Hart said. They have four children, Patrice, Susan, David, and Statia, one adopted daughter, Marie and one grandchild, Eathan.

"My grandfather was John P. Hart … it used to be John Peak Hart, but the government shortened it to John P. Hart and my grandmother was Anna Reynolds and they were married what seemed like forever to each other and it was a strong bond. It was the kind of bond I wanted with my wife," Hart said.

Hart was born in a teepee in a campsite on April 28, 1931. There is not a city or a state that accompanies his date of birth.

"All I know is my mother, Jenny Howlingwater, gave birth to me in our teepee where we were camped, but neither her nor my father, Homer Hart, knew what town or state we were in," Hart said.

Hart grew up with six siblings, Alvin, Lucy, Lenora, Christine, Lawrence and Ramona. They lived on the Peak Hart allotment along the Quarter Master Creek. Hart remembers growing up along the creek living beside his grandparents and other Indian families that lived up and down the creek. The families lived about two or three miles apart from one another.

"The Quarter Master Creek was our playground, all us kids … we all played along the creek and swam in the summer time," Hart said. "We would use mirrors to communicate with each other … so if we got a signal from the family down the creek we knew we were invited to eat, so we would all get into the wagon and travel down to our neighbors."

Hart's father and grandfather were farmers. Hart would watch his father hitch the horses to the plow and plow the fields while his grandfather planted corn. He said they would harvest the corn stacking it in stacks resembling a teepee and him and Lawrence would play inside the stacks.

"We used horses to plow until 1941 and then my father bought a real tractor with a plow, but we still used the horses to pull our wagons … our cars," Hart chuckled. "My mother would tell me to go get the horses and I would get them and hitch them up to the wagon and we would go visit neighbors or go to the grocery store."

Hart said on Sundays he would hitch the wagon for his parents to ride to church but Sam, Lawrence and Ramona would hike the four or five miles to church over the ridge. He said when they would get to the top of the ridge he would stop and look backward at their two houses and then he would turn and look forward toward the church. He said he always felt a strong sense of peace each Sunday when he did this.

Hart and his siblings went to the Quarter Master School until his fourth grade year. At this time the Quarter Master School and the Hammon school district combined and Hart and his siblings began to ride the bus to Hammon.

"We really didn't mind riding the bus, especially in the winter time because it was a lot warmer than walking three miles to the school. I can remember us kids getting up and it would be cold and snowing outside and we would beg our mom to let us stay home … she would always say go to the window and if you don't see smoke coming out of the school chimney then you can stay home," Hart said. "We always went running to that window and there was never a time that we didn't see smoke coming out of the chimney."

Samuel Hart

Hart said, his grandfather, John and his mother, Jenny always told them they had to get an education and they needed to finish school.

After graduating from Hammon High School, Hart was preparing to attend Southwestern Oklahoma State University (SWOSU) in 1945. He received a letter saying he was being drafted and was going to be sent to fight in the Korean War.

"I figured rather than being drafted and having to go fight in the war I would go enlist in the Naval Academy and my brother Alvin drove me to the airport to see me off. I did my training in San Diego, Calif., Hart said. "After graduation I wanted to be in a clean environment and to be safe, so I took my medical training and went to work in the naval hospital in Boston, Mass."

Hart worked for about 18 months at the naval hospital and said he soon tired of being there. He said he got to see all the veterans that were coming back from the Korean War with no arms, no legs, no hands, wounds to their heads and decided he was going to volunteer to go to Korea to fight the war.

"I volunteered, got my orders and then went to the Marine training center at Camp Pendleton in California … I learned how to take care of the

See Footsteps, page 12

Photos by Dana Attocknie

Top: *Veterans memorial walk.* **Left and above:** *Jeff Spottedbird and Heather Mauritz volunteer to help veterans pick out/ pack clothing and military surplus items during the Stand Down.* **See more photos on p. 12**

Community wraps veterans in warmth, respect

By Dana Attocknie, Managing Editor

Two days of celebration helped honor a lifetime of service from veterans.

The Cheyenne and Arapaho community honored veterans during the Fourth annual Stand Down on Nov. 10-11, 2009 in Concho, Okla.

Just like most days in the military, the day started with a little exercise. In this case, the Physical Training or PT was a veterans' memorial walk from the tribal complex to the community center. Participants walked to honor all veterans with the tribes' color guard leading the way and the tribes' child development kids finishing out the march. Some participants hugged framed photos and American flags of their loved ones who served in the military and who have since passed on. Yet, all participants carried their memories, respect and pride for veterans with every step.

Just before the march, a ceremony was held in front of the tribal complex to acknowledge and pay respect to veterans.

"These folks, they're our legacy," Ed Wilson said after reading some of the names on the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes Veterans Memorial.

Wilson said there are close to a thousand names on the tribes' memorial and he knows there are more names to be added. He encouraged families to fill out the necessary paperwork with the tribes Office of Veterans Affairs to get a veterans name added.

Also speaking was the

See veterans, page 7

Photo by Michael Woestehoff/NIEA

Tribal leaders stand with Larry Echo Hawk in Washington D.C.

Obama meets with tribal leaders

(WASHINGTON) - President Barack Obama assured American Indians on Thursday Nov. 5, 2009 they have a place in his White House and on his agenda, telling tribal leaders their marginalized community deserves more from its government.

``I get it. I'm on your side,'' Obama told the largest gathering of tribal leaders in U.S. history.

Obama devoted part of his own time that Thursday and even more of his administration's attention toward renewing relations with American Indians. He opened a confer-

See Obama, page 7

General Election preliminary results

Governor/Lt. Governor	Percent
Janice Boswell/Leslie Wandrie	56.97
Darrell Flyingman/Nelson Clark	43.03
Cheyenne District Two	
Clifton Ellis	51.02
Rollin E. Hamilton	48.98
Cheyenne District Four	
Pete Salinas	27.22
Fiona Whiteskunk	72.78
Arapaho District One	
Jane Nightwalker	57.99
Richard D. Williams	42.01
Arapaho District Two	
Michael Kodaseet	56.69
Christine Morton	43.31

General election schedule

Nov. 17, 2009 - Deadline for the Election Commission to render a decision on any challenges filed to the preliminary results of the General Election—No later than 9 a.m.; General Election results are certified; and final results of the General Election are posted

Jan. 2, 2010 - Oath of Office administered by a Justice of the Supreme Court to all newly elected officials

President proclaims National Native American Heritage Month 2009

Office of the White House press secretary

A PROCLAMATION

The indigenous peoples of North America -- the First Americans -- have woven rich and diverse threads into the tapestry of our Nation's heritage.

Throughout their long history on this great land, they have faced moments of profound triumph and tragedy alike.

During National Native American Heritage Month, we recognize their many accomplishments, contributions, and sacrifices, and we pay tribute to their participation in all aspects of American society.

This month, we celebrate the ancestry and time-honored traditions of American Indians and Alaska Natives in North America. They have guided our land stewardship policies, added immeasurably to our cultural heritage, and demonstrated courage in the face of adversity.

From the American Revolution to combat missions in Iraq and Afghanistan, they have fought valiantly in defense of our Nation as dedicated servicemen and women. Their native languages have also played a pivotal role on the battlefield. During World Wars I and II, Native American code talkers developed unbreakable codes to communicate military messages that saved countless lives.

Native Americans have distinguished themselves as inventors, entrepreneurs, spiritual leaders, and scholars.

Our debt to our First Americans is immense, as is our responsibility to ensure their fair, equal treatment and honor the commitments we made to their forebears.

The Native American community today faces huge challenges that have been ignored by our Government for too long. To help address this disparity, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act allocates more than $3 billion to help these communities deal with their most pressing needs.

In the fiscal year 2010 budget, my Administration has proposed over $17 billion for programs carried out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, and other Federal agencies that have a critical role to play in improving the lives of Native Americans.

These programs will increase educational opportunities, address the scourge of alcohol abuse and domestic violence, promote economic development, and provide access to comprehensive, accessible, and affordable health care.

While funding increases do not make up for past deficiencies, they do reflect our determination to honor tribal sovereignty and ensure continued progress on reservations across America.

As we seek to build on and strengthen our nation-to-nation relationship, my Administration is committed to ensuring tribal communities have a meaningful voice in our national policy debates as we confront the challenges facing all Americans.

We will continue this constructive dialogue at the White House Tribal Nations Conference held in Washington, D.C., this month. Native American voices have echoed through the mountains, valleys, and plains of our country for thousands of years, and it is now our time to listen.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 2009 as National Native American Heritage Month. I call upon all Americans to commemorate this month with appropriate programs and activities, and to celebrate Nov. 27, 2009, as Native American Heritage Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-fourth.

BARACK OBAMA

High Limit Slot Room now open

(CLINTON, Okla.) The newest expansion to the Lucky Star Casino in Clinton is the High Limit Slot Room.

Twenty-nine new games were added and opened for play on Nov. 13, 2009. The room consists of games ranging in domination from $1 to $25. VIP players will be invited to a sneak preview the day before.

The High Limit Room is located in the west building of the casino.

Employment Assistance

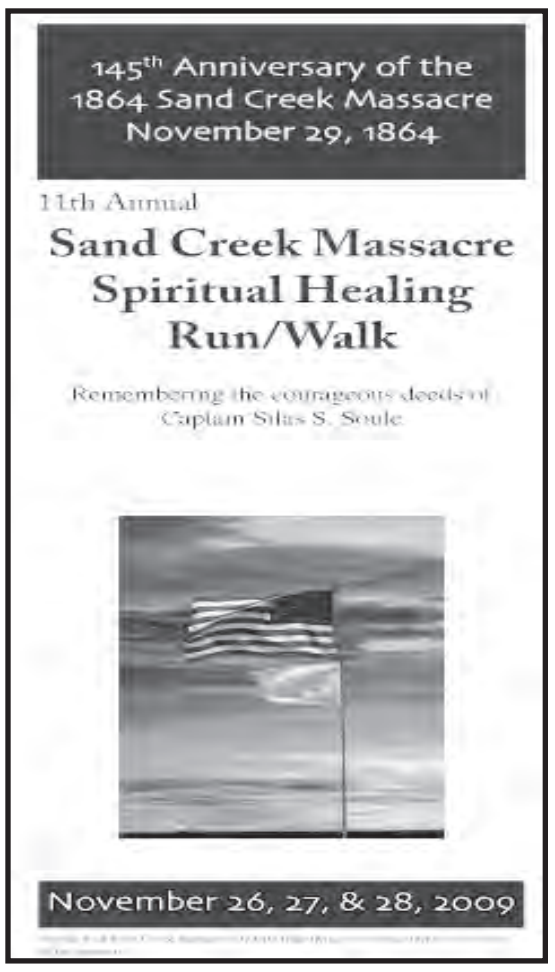
The **Social Services** program will begin a new **Employment Assistance Component** operated by the General Assistance program. **Effective Nov. 30, 2009.**

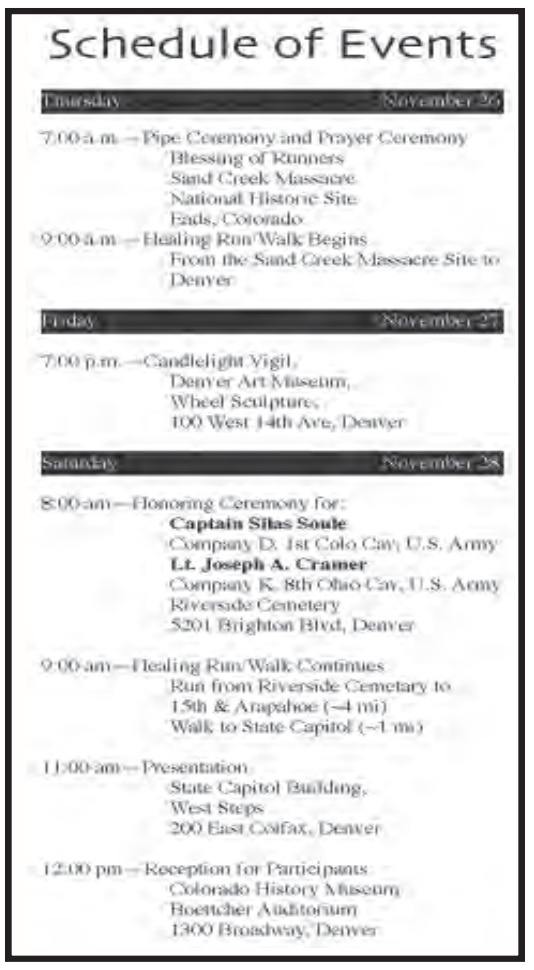
Eligibility for this program:

- Employment or pre-employed
- Applicant seeks GA or specifically Employment Assistance
- Native American
- Live in 11 county service areas.

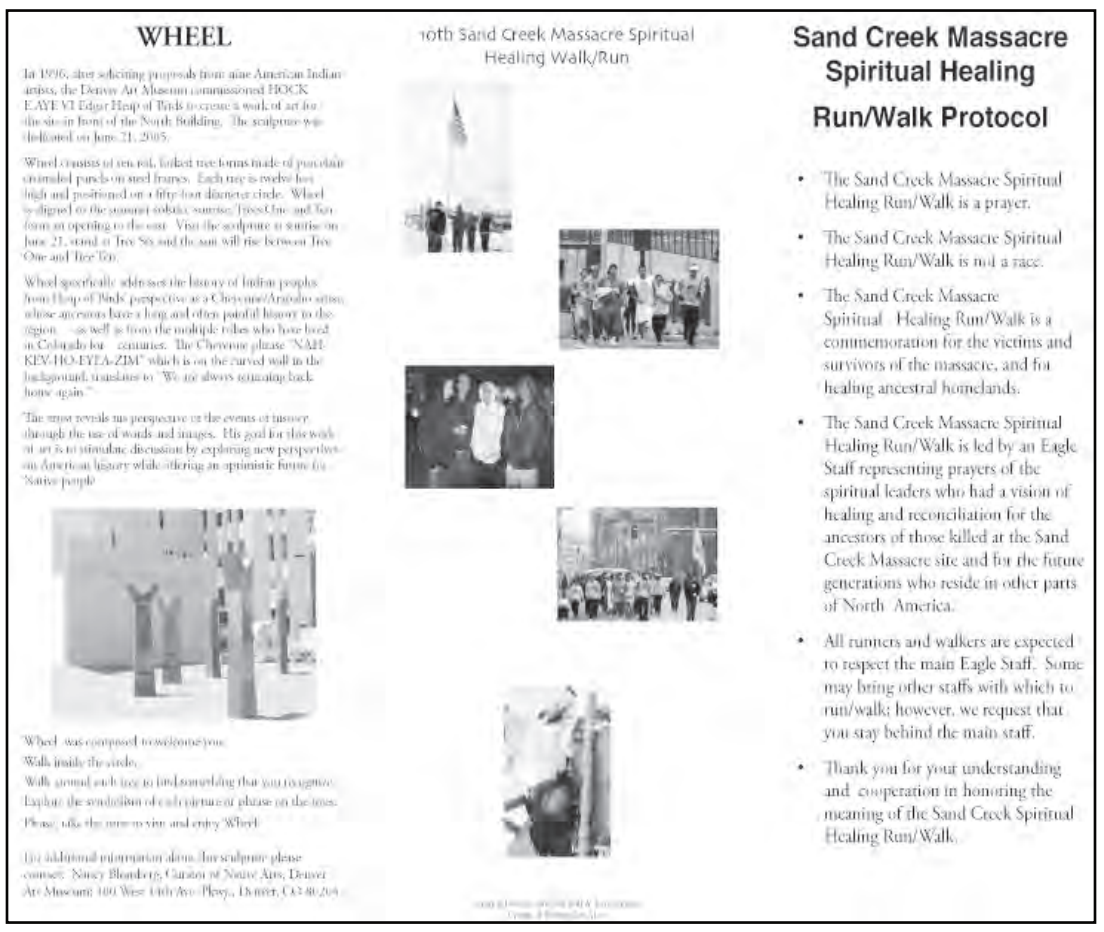
For more information call (405) 422-7594.

Thank you, Dale Hamilton, General Assistance supervisor




Schedule of Events
Thursday November 26
7:00 a.m. — Pipe Ceremony and Prayer Ceremony
Blessing of Runners
Sand Creek Massacre
National Historic Site
Eads, Colorado
9:00 a.m. — Healing Run/Walk Begins
From the Sand Creek Massacre Site to
Denver
Friday November 27
7:00 p.m. — Candlelight Vigil,
Denver Art Museum,
Wheel Sculpture,
100 West 14th Ave, Denver
Saturday November 28
8:00 am — Honoring Ceremony for:
Captain Silas Soule
Company D, 1st Colo Cav, U.S. Army
Lt. Joseph A. Cramer
Company K, 8th Ohio Cav, U.S. Army
Riverside Cemetery
5201 Brighton Blvd, Denver
9:00 am — Healing Run/Walk Continues
Run from Riverside Cemetary to
15th & Arapahoe (~4 mi)
Walk to State Capitol (~1 mi)
11:00 am — Presentation
State Capitol Building,
West Steps
200 East Colfax, Denver
12:00 pm — Reception for Participants
Colorado History Museum
Boettcher Auditorium
1300 Broadway, Denver

The Sand Creek Massacre — Timeline of Related Events
1851 Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 (also called the Horse Creek Treaty) guaranteed to the Arapaho and Cheyenne all lands east of the Rockies between the South Platte and Arkansas River. these rights were reaffirmed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854.
1858 In June of 1858, gold was discovered in the Platte River. The discovery of gold triggered what can only be described as a stampede to the area; an estimated 100,000 people rushed to the area (in violation of the Fort Laramie Treaty) to find their fortunes. In response to the discovery of gold, the City of Denver was founded on November 22, 1858.
1861 The Treaty of Fort Wise restricted the Cheyenne and the Arapaho to a reservation in southeastern Colorado, between the Arkansas River and the Big Sandy (or Sand) Creek.
April 12, 1864 US Army troops exchanged fire with a group of Cheyenne Dog Soldiers at Fremont Orchard, at the confluence of the Kiowa Creek and South Platte River. Two U.S. troops died of their wounds and four Dog Soldiers were wounded in the exchange.
May 16, 1864 In modern-day Kansas, troops under Lt. George Eayre encountered a group of Cheyenne, including chiefs Black Kettle, Lean Bear, and Star. When Lean Bear and Star approached the troops, the soldiers opened fire, killing both men. After several hours of fighting, Black Kettle restrained his fighters.
June 11, 1864 The four members of the Hungate family were killed on a ranch southeast of Denver. Their bodies were displayed in Denver. It was later theorized (by local media?) that several Northern Arapaho, who had previously clashed with the ranch owners, were probably responsible for killing the family.
June 27, 1864 Territorial Governor John Evans issued a proclamation to the "friendly Indians of the Plains," urging them to identify themselves and put themselves under government protection.
August 10, 1864 Evans issues an "Appeal to the Citizens of Colorado."
August 11, 1864 Evans issues a proclamation authorizing Colorado citizens to pursue "hostile" Indians and to "kill and destroy as many enemies of the country, wherever they may be found, all such hostile Indians." Coloradoans who killed "hostile Indians" were allowed to keep the property as their reward.
August 13, 1864 Evans issued a proclamation authorizing the formation of a voluntary, 100-day regiment to "pursue, kill, and destroy all hostile Indians that infest the plains."
Governor John Evans
August 17, 1864 Colonel John Chivington declared Arapahoe County (which included Denver) to be under martial law. This enabled the District Provost Marshal to enroll able-bodied men into the volunteers. After a week, Chivington called off martial law.
September 4, 1864 Cheyenne leader, Ochinee, went to Fort Lyon to inform the commander, Major Edward Wynkoop, that Black Kettle was interested in meeting with him to arrange peace.
September 1864 The companies that comprise the Third Regiment of the Colorado Volunteer Cavalry gather throughout the month. Companies A (Cpt. Theodore G. Cree — Denver), B (Hal Sayr — Gilpin County) and D (Lt. H. Nichols — Boulder) were joined by Denver Companies C, L, and E. Company C arrived on September 12, including recruits from Pueblo and El Paso Counties. Companies H, I, and K were recruited from Gilpin, Clear Creek, Lake and Summit Counties. Company L was recruited from Gilpin County, and Company M, a "composite" company, gathered at Camp Evans. The combined companies comprised approximately 1,149 men.
September 28, 1864 Camp Weld Conference in Denver. Evans, Wynkoop, Chivington, and Cheyenne and Arapaho leaders — including Black Kettle, White Antelope, and Neva — met to arrange a peaceful settlement.
Mid-October 1864 Little Raven, Left Hand, and their Arapaho followers arrived at Fort Lyon. Black Kettle and his followers arrived shortly thereafter. Wynkoop issued rations to the Indians camped near the fort.
November 2, 1864 Major Scott J. Anthony of the First Colorado Cavalry took command at Fort Lyon.
November 14, 1864 Colonel John Chivington ordered the Third Regiment out of Denver. They arrived at Fort Lyon on November 28. On that day, Col. Chivington led 700 troops out of Fort Lyon around 8 p.m.
November 29, 1864 The 1st and 3rd Colorado Cavalry attacked Black Kettle's camp at Sand Creek. Under the leadership of Colonel John Chivington, the soldiers attacked and killed men, women and children. Many soldiers also mutilated the bodies of the slain. Capt. Silas Soule and Lt. Joseph Cramer, both of the First Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, understood the attack to be a massacre and ordered their soldiers to hold fire.
Around 160 American Indians were killed. The Cheyenne chiefs who were killed included Standing-in-the-Water, Ochinee, and War Bonnet; White Antelope, Tall Bear, Bear Robe, Little Robe (his son had the same name and was in the Dog Soldiers), Spotted Crow, One Eye, Big Man, Bear Man, and Old Yellow Wolf were also killed. Other prominent Cheyenne who were killed included White Hat, Bear Feather, Crow Necklace, Two Lances, Black Wolf, Big Head, Sitting Bear, Big Shell, Wolf Mule, The Man, Heap of Crows, and Full Bull.
Black Kettle along with Snake, Bear Tongue, Wolf Tongue, and Old Crow, escaped.
The Arapaho chief Left Hand was gravely injured and later died of his wounds.
Nine soldiers died during the fighting and another four later died of their wounds.
Jack Smith, a translator whose mother was Cheyenne and father was Euro-American, was murdered on November 30.
Lieutenenant Joseph Cramer
Some of the survivors (who had been peace advocates—including Sand Hill, Coffee, Iron and Bull That Hears—became advocates of resistance. Many Cheyenne chiefs, who previously had been critical of the Dog Soldiers, turned to the Dog Soldiers as leaders in war.
The soldiers left the massacre site on November 30. When they returned to Denver, several soldiers displayed body parts that they had taken from their victims. Several newspapers celebrated their actions.
December 8, 1864 Around 100 Cheyenne attacked a group of settlers near Plum Creek Station in Nebraska. This attack was the first retaliation for the Sand Creek Massacre.
December 1864 Capt. Soule and Lt. Cramer wrote to Major Wynkoop giving their account of the Sand Creek Massacre.
January 7, 1865 Cheyenne and Arapaho bands burned Julesburg in retaliation for the attack at Sand Creek. Throughout 1865, the Cheyenne and Arapaho and their allies raided settlements along the Platte, halting traffic between Denver and the East. The fighting was so intense that the U.S. government had to transfer around 8,000 soldiers from the fighting in the Civil War to the Colorado territory. Nelson Miles (later General Miles) estimated that the fighting cost nearly $30 million. The fighting continued from 1865 to 1869.
January 1865 Colonel Chivington resigned his commission. Colonel Thomas Moonlight takes command of the First Colorado Cavalry. Moonlight orders an investigation into Sand Creek.
Jan. - May 1865 Joint Committee on the Conduct of the Civil War investigated Sand Creek. The final report, issued on May 4, 1865, determined that the attack was a massacre.
Feb. - May 1865 U.S. Army hearings on the events at Sand Creek were conducted in Denver and Fort Lyon.
April 23, 1865 Captain Silas Soule was shot and killed in Denver, near his home. His attackers were not caught.
August 1, 1865 Territorial Governor John Evans resigned. Early in 1865, a congressional committee had recommended his removal from office because of his role in the events surrounding the Sand Creek Massacre.
October 14, 1865 The Treaty of the Little Arkansas included an apology for the Sand Creek Massacre and contained provisions to give land to tribal members and mixed-blood people who had lost relatives in the massacre. The treaty also included provisions for reparations for destroyed property. The Cheyenne and Arapaho who signed the treaty agreed to live in an area that included part of Indian Territory and Kansas. The U.S. Senate ratified the treaty on May 22, 1866, and it was proclaimed by the president on February 2, 1867.
October 28, 1865 Treaty of Medicine Lodge was negotiated and signed in present-day Kansas. Members of several tribes—including the Kiowa, Comanche, Arapaho, Apache, and the Cheyenne—were present. Black Kettle was also present at this meeting. According to the terms of the treaty, the U.S. Government would restrict tribes to land in Indian Territory.
July 11, 1869 U.S. soldiers attacked the encampment of Cheyenne Dog Soldiers at Summit Springs. In this battle, the Dog Soldiers' power is destroyed, ending the Plains Indians wars in Colorado territory.
Jan. - Feb. 1880 William Byers, former editor of the Rocky Mountain News, and author Helen Hunt Jackson exchanged letters about the Sand Creek Massacre in the New York Tribune.
July 24, 1909 Monument to Colorado soldiers who fought in the Civil War was unveiled and dedicated at the state capitol.
1938 White Antelope's blanket, which had been taken from his body by a soldier at the Sand Creek Massacre, was placed on display at the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe. Descendants of White Antelope attempted to reclaim the blanket; the dispute remained unresolved and ended with the descendants' deaths in the 1940s.
Jan. - June 1941 Leonard Hudnall, a grandson of Arapahoe and a member of the Colorado General Assembly, led the movement that rebuffed an attempt to name a Denver Street "Chivington Boulevard." The street was later named Hale Parkway.
1961 The regents of the University of Colorado, Boulder, renamed Fleming Hall to Nichols Hall, after David Nichols, who had been a captain in the Third Colorado Calvary and was also instrumental in establishing the University of Colorado. In 1969, students protested the name and raised money for a plaque at the hall. Students brought the issue up again in 1970, 1971, and the 1980s. In 1989, the Regents renamed the building Cheyenne Arapaho Hall.
January 23, 1963 The Sand Creek Descendants Association was incorporated in Oklahoma in part to fight for rights guaranteed to the survivors of Sand Creek in the Treaty of the Little Arkansas.
April 22, 1998 The 19th General Conference of the United Methodist Church apologized for the actions of Methodist lay preacher Col. John Chivington at the Sand Creek Massacre.
1997 - 1998 Two surveys conducted to determine the site of the Sand Creek Massacre.
May 1998 President Bill Clinton signs into effect Public Law 105-243, the "Sand Creek Massacre Site Study Act."
October 1998 The Colorado Senate Joint Resolution 98-034 resolved that the words "Sand Creek" be removed from the list of battles on the Civil War Monument on the grounds of the Capitol.
1999 The Colorado Senate Joint Resolution 99-017 authorized the placement of "an interpretive sign or memorial for permanent display on the capitol grounds that would explain the historic significance of the Sand Creek Massacre to Colorado and the United States."
November 1999 Inaugural Sand Creek Spiritual Healing Run held. City and County of Denver proclaim Sand Creek Spiritual Run and Remembrance Day for the Sand Creek Massacre of the Cheyenne and Arapaho peoples.
November 7, 2000 Public Law 106-465 authorizes the National Historic Site in Kiowa County at the site of the Sand Creek Massacre. The National Park Service worked with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, the Conservation Fund, and the State of Colorado to buy the privately held land to establish the site.
September 2001 The Sand Creek Massacre Site is approved for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
September 2005 Pursuant to Public Law 109-45, the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Trust Act of 2005, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma conveyed to the United States title to 1465 acres within the authorized boundaries to be held in trust for the purposes of the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site.
April 28, 2007 Dedication ceremony was held at the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site to commemorate the formal opening of the site to the public.
Present Day The Annual Sand Creek Spiritual Healing Run continues to be held each November, beginning at the site of the massacre and ending on the steps of the Capitol Building in Denver.
The gun case was taken from the Sand Creek Massacre site after the attack and was later donated to the Denver Art Museum.
Information researched and compiled by
Dr. Modupe Labode, Former Chief Historian
Colorado Historical Society


WHEEL
In 1996, after soliciting proposals from nine American Indian artists, the Denver Art Museum commissioned HOCK E AYE VI Edgar Heap of Birds to create a work of art for the site in front of the North Building. The sculpture was dedicated on June 21, 2005.
Wheel consists of ten red, forked tree forms made of porcelain enameled panels on steel frames. Each tree is twelve feet high and positioned on a fifty-foot diameter circle. Wheel is aligned to the summer solstice sunrise, Trees One and Ten form an opening to the east. Visit the sculpture at sunrise on June 21, stand in Tree Six and the sun will rise between Tree One and Tree Ten.
Wheel specifically addresses the history of Indian peoples from Heap of Birds' perspective as a Cheyenne/Arapaho artist, whose ancestors have a long and often painful history in the region — as well as from the multiple tribes who have lived in Colorado for centuries. The Cheyenne phrase "NAH-KEV-HO-EYEA-ZIM" which is on the curved wall in the background, translates to "We are always returning back home again."
The artist reveals his perspective on the events of history through the use of words and images. His goal for this work of art is to stimulate discussion by exploring new perspectives on American history while offering an optimistic future for Native people.
Wheel was composed to welcome you.
Walk inside the circle.
Walk around each tree to find something that you recognize.
Explore the symbolism of each pictograph phrase on the trees.
Please, take the time to view and enjoy Wheel.
For additional information about this sculpture please contact: Nancy Blomberg, Curator of Native Arts, Denver Art Museum 100 West 14th Ave. Pkwy., Denver, CO 80204
10th Sand Creek Massacre Spiritual Healing Walk/Run
Sand Creek Massacre Spiritual Healing Run/Walk Protocol
- The Sand Creek Massacre Spiritual Healing Run/Walk is a prayer.
- The Sand Creek Massacre Spiritual Healing Run/Walk is not a race.
- The Sand Creek Massacre Spiritual Healing Run/Walk is a commemoration for the victims and survivors of the massacre, and for healing ancestral homelands.
- The Sand Creek Massacre Spiritual Healing Run/Walk is led by an Eagle Staff representing prayers of the spiritual leaders who had a vision of healing and reconciliation for the ancestors of those killed at the Sand Creek Massacre site and for the future generations who reside in other parts of North America.
- All runners and walkers are expected to respect the main Eagle Staff. Some may bring other staffs with which to run/walk; however, we request that you stay behind the main staff.
- Thank you for your understanding and cooperation in honoring the meaning of the Sand Creek Spiritual Healing Run/Walk.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Tribune

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Tribal members may pick up copies at the following Oklahoma locations: Tribal complex, Smoke shop in Concho; Indian clinic, BIA office, Education building (Canadian Square), Chamber of Commerce, City Hall in El Reno; Indian clinic, Elder care, Housing building, Annex, Cheyenne Culture Center, Smoke shop in Clinton; Indian clinic, Food Distribution in Watonga; Canton Smoke shop, and Seiling/Fonda Community Center. / Papers are printed by Lindsay Webb Press.

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Celebrating 75 years of preservation

By Dana Attocknie, Managing Editor

The Oklahoma Historical Society celebrates 75 years of documenting and preserving stories and information about American Indians.

The 75th Anniversary of the Indian Archives was held on Oct. 29 and 30, 2009 at the Oklahoma History Center. A workshop on "Researching and Using Tribal History" was held Oct. 29, 2009 with a banquet that evening featuring keynote speakers Chad Smith and Walter Echo Hawk. Smith is the Cherokee Nation principal chief and Echo Hawk is the Native Arts and Culture Fund president as well as working in Tulsa for the Crowe & Dunlevy law office in the Indian law and gaming practice division.

Echo Hawk also spoke on Oct. 30, 2009 with Dr. James Riding In, who is also from the Pawnee Nation. Echo Hawk spoke about cultural sovereignty and Riding In spoke about Indian archives and who writes them.

Riding In said he found one book on Pawnee's to be superficial and wondered what the book would have been like of it was written by an Indian. He said, "What was written was filtered through the eyes of non-Indians."

Riding In said he is part of an American Indian studies movement and Indians should have an important say in what is studied and published. He said gatekeepers are needed for articles and manuscripts before they are published in journals in order to make sure an accurate account of American Indians is given. He said even scholars in tribes have written from a non-Indian discourse, yet American Indian need to claim the right to tell their own histories and defeat colonialism.

Photos by Dana Attocknie

Top: *Walter Echo Hawk*
Left: James Riding In

Riding In is currently an associate professor of American Indian Studies at Arizona State University and editor of Wicazo Sa Review: A journal of Native American Studies.

Echo Hawk focused on sovereignty, saying his premise is that there are two sides: political and cultural sovereignty. He said political sovereignty is vulnerable and subject to control and limitation since it's defined externally via federal law from the United States Congress.

Cultural sovereignty, Echo

See preservation, page 5

School district benefits from Indian education program

By Rosemary Stephens, Reporter/Graphic Artist

Many Native American and non-Native American students are aware of what the Indian Education program is on the campus of El Reno High School in El Reno, Okla.

"We have over 64 students signed up for this program, both native and non-native, with probably 20-25 really active students who really get involved in all our activities and volunteers for everything," Mary Monetathchi, Indian Education program director, said.

The program focuses on assisting Native American students through educational processes. The program operates on a budget that offers tutoring, parental assistance with school supplies, senior fees, classroom fees and the Indian Education staff works closely with teachers and counselors within the school.

"We welcome all students of all heritages to join the Indian Education program … we just ask that they help us celebrate our culture, respect our culture and be willing to learn and be open-minded," Monetathchi said.

Staff members of the El Reno High School Indian Education program, Dr. John Doyle, Director Mary Monetatchi and Mary West.

Photos by Rosemary Stpehens

Mary West, Indian Education staff member, tutors Sahara Black.

The Indian Education program has existed in the El Reno school district for well over 34 years. In 2002 Monetathchi was hired as director of the program.

Also working within the Indian Education program are Mary West, Christine Levi and Dr. John Doyle. West and Doyle both tutor at the high school level and Levi visits the elementary schools within El Reno tutoring the elementary grade level students.

Monetathchi said she began to look at the state test scores for Native American students in the school district and found that Native American students were behind overall in mathematics and reading.

"After seeing the results of these state test scores I specifically wrote that some of our Title VII grant funding would go toward offering tutoring in these two areas," Monetathchi said.

The state test scores revealed that Indian students were more behind in reading. Monetathchi brought in Diane Stout, who developed the Know It Reading Program, to teach West, Levi and Doyle how to teach this program to their students.

Monetathchi said the next year Indian students' reading scores on the state level were higher than the year before, showing that the reading tutoring was working.

"There is data and evidence that shows that children who can read by the first or second grade are more likely to succeed in school and complete high school versus those students who cannot read," West said. "The reading program worked so well that now the entire El Reno school district uses

See benefits, page 11

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes
WIA Youth 2009

Work and earn a paycheck during Christmas break

- The Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Workforce Investment Act (W.I.A.) is offering youth employment and training during area school's Christmas break in December.
- Native American youth, ages 14-18, residing within the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' eight-country service area are eligible to apply. Counties include: Beckham, Blaine, Canadian, Custer, Dewey, Kingfisher, Roger Mills, and Washita.
- If selected for participation, the youth will earn minimum wage of $7.25 per hour.
- Youth participants will be able to work five-eight days, depending on when their schools' Christmas break is scheduled.
- Basic requirements include: 1) Youth must be enrolled with a federally recognized tribe and must provide a tribal identification card or a Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood (CDIB); 2) Youth must be a resident of the service area for 30 days prior to date of application; 3) Youth must be income-eligible.
- Applications are now available at the WIA office located at the tribal complex in Concho, Okla. Office hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.
- For further information or if you would like an application sent to you, please call **(405) 422-7664 or (800) 247-4612, ext. 27664.**
- Hurry! The **deadline** to submit an application is **Nov. 25, 2009**. *No exceptions!!!*

ATTENTION!!!

The WIA program has received stimulus funding for employment and training for Native Americans age 24 and under. If you are seeking employment, meet the requirements listed above, and are between 19-24 years of age, please contact our office for an application. This program is ready to begin now.

Public safety, law enforcement listening session

Submitted article

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S TRIBAL NATIONS LISTENING SESSION ON PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

St. Paul, Minn. Oct. 28- 29, 2009

STATEMENT OF DARRELL FLYINGMAN, GOVERNOR, CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES to HON. ERIC HOLDER, U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

I. INTRODUCTION

For over one hundred years the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes have been engaged in an ongoing battle with officials of state and federal agencies, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice, to provide police protection and law enforcement services, to preserve and protect the Tribe's inherent powers of self-government, and to secure federal recognition of our right to exercise governmental authority over all persons over certain subject matters and activities within the territorial jurisdiction of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes.

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes respectfully request the Attorney General to consider and address the issues set forth below as a positive step in assisting the Tribes in resolving current concerns of tribal sovereignty, police protection, public safety and law enforcement in Indian Country. Solutions to these problems, as well as identification of our issues, are offered in the commentary. A few solutions may be obtained through corrective federal legislation or regulation; many more solutions may be obtained

See safety, page 8

PROGRAM PROFILE

Cheyenne, Arapaho Tribes
Office of Planning and Development

P.O. Box 38
Concho OK, 73022
(405) 422-7620
(800) 247-4612 ext 27620
Fax (405) 422-1199

Mission Statement

The Mission Statement of the Planning and Development Office is to enhance the standard of living for the members of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes by providing meaningful well-structured and empathetic program services and benefits. The mission also encompasses the enhancement of the standard of living for Tribal Members by developing meaningful job opportunities whether those opportunities exist within the tribal structure or in other job markets. Education, training, and creating employment opportunities drive this mission. All efforts will be mindful of protecting and promoting the natural environment, the desired level of cultural influence, and the development of communities.

Staff:

Margaret Anquoe, drector
Vanessa Vance, duty director
Lynnette Gray, planner/writer
Kim Goodbear, technical writer
Julia Svitak, administrative assistant

Ongoing and Completed Projects

Comprehensive Planning

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes' Planning Department have a common vision for the development, management and improvement strategies, as well as a sustainable future land use scenario highlighting development and preservation opportunities. The tribes' vision describes the ideal social, economic, environmental and historic preservation in ten to twenty years from now.

The Professional Planning consultants EDAW and REESE will have access to all imperative field studies and surveys of the tribes to assist and incorporate in the development of the Comprehensive Plan. The following is a current listing of all on going and past studies/surveys of the tribes:

Tribal Base Studies

The 2007 Tribal Economic Impact Study
Demographic Survey
Tribal Health Plan 1993
Transportation Plan for Public transit system 1994

The Comprehensive Master Plan will articulate goals and establish recommended policies, which are meant to guide the stewardship of the land and resources within the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal lands. The plan will also outline the framework within which the implementation strategy is to be formulated. The Comprehensive plan will provide policy guidance for future development and to assist the tribal governing boards and the tribal members in evaluating the benefits associated with land use proposals. The plan will serve as an imperative tool for the tribes in promoting and maintaining a collaborative plan for the members in regards to public health, safety, morals, and the welfare of the community. The plan will also promote the integration of land use policies in all future land use development regulations as well as future capital improvements, in order to provide the overall function as a growth management tool.

Important Notice to All Tribal Program and Community Tribal Members:

The Planning Process as described herein is the outgrowth of several meetings hold with two groups of the directors. The written narrative is to help programs, communities, tribal leaders, and tribal members understand how the process works. It is anticipated that with this wide variety of participants that both visionary utopian goals and realism will emerge and may conflict and be discouraging to some participants to accept both facets of planning. This is where communication, shared and exclusive responsibilities, and task identification help in defining expectations and practical outcomes. The most important element, therefore, should be collaboration.

Collaboration is not only advisable, but at the technical level, it is highly important and necessary. For any project requiring the use of land and other natural resources, the information contained in the tribes' Comprehensive Plan should be the first reference. The Office of Natural Resources should also be consulted. While the Comprehensive Plan is a long-term document, natural and man-made disasters can alter or have an effect on information contained in the Comp Plan.

Depending on the type of project being proposed some or all of the other departments may need to be consulted. These departments are: Culture and Heritage; Environmental Management; Facility Management; Treasury (to determine financial support); Roads Construction and others programs who may benefit or be affected by the Project.

Tribal leaders and tribal members should be apart of the planning of the project. If the project site is to be located in a particular community, then the tribal members in that community should be involved by holding regular information meetings where ideas and information can be exchanged. In this way, the community expresses a vested interest and can be the project's biggest supporters. As an additional bonus, the project staff will earn more about the community for future project planning.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes 2007 Economic Impact Study

Since the 1990s, the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes have pursued business enterprises, including Indian gaming, as a means of self-sufficiency and self-determination. As a sovereign nation, the tribes have worked collaboratively with the State of Oklahoma, and surrounding counties and municipal governments, to build a stable economy for the tribes. In November 2008, the consultant firm of WHPacific out of Mesa, Ariz., who was engaged by the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Planning and Development Office, completed the Economic Impact Study of the tribes for the year ending Dec. 31, 2007

The Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal economy has played a significant role in shaping economic conditions within the State of Oklahoma. In 2007, estimated expenditures for tribal programs and businesses exceeded $88 million, creating a substantial net impact of $245.4 million in direct dollars spent within the local economy. Additionally, the tribes economic activity provided

See PROGRAM, page 9

Tribal Tidbits

Submitted photos and information

Members of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes undergo training for the Fireman's Pac 10 on Friday, Oct. 16, 2009.

Photos by Dana Attocknie

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Childcare Development students take a nature walk on Nov. 2, 2009 in Concho, Okla.

The children and teachers identified leaves and other items along their walk.

Photo by Rosemary Stephens

Jim Pettus Constuction crew are busy finishing up the last details on the new Concho Post Office located in Concho, Okla.

The post office is due to open in mid-November 2009.

Above from l-r: Randy Hawk, Christine Williams, Michelle Grothe, Gilbert Washington and Matt Hawk.

Submitted photos and information.

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Farm and Ranch/Buffalo crew visited the Nature Conservancy's Tall Grass Prairie Preserve on the Osage north of Pawhuska, Okla.

The Tall Grass Prairie Preserve is 35,000 acres of ranch land with 24,000 acres dedicated for a 2,700 head herd of free range buffalo.

The farm and ranch crew were invited to visit during the annual round-up. They round up the herd and cull back to a little over 2,000 buffalo every year. This takes five to six days to run every animal through their handling facilities. The buffalo are microchipped and vaccinated.

The crew went to observe handling techniques and the handling system itself to further improve our buffalo handling abilities.

For more information on the Tall Grass Prairie visit www.nature.org.

Clinton Service Unit Youth Powwow names princesses

Submitted article

On Oct. 26, 2009, a coronation reception was held for the incoming 2010 Clinton Service Unit Youth Powwow Princesses at the Clinton Indian Health Center.

Hanna Lindsey Ott was crowned the senior princess and Sierra Littleman was crowned as the junior princess.

Ott, the 11-year-old daughter of John and Stacy (Hannah) Ott, Lafayette La. She is a sixth grader at First Baptist Christian School where she maintains a 4.0 GPA. Ott is Arapaho and big sister to Mason and Abbey.

She is the granddaughter of Bob and Carlene (Nowlin) Beach and Ed and Rochelle Ott of Baton Rouge, La., and the great-granddaughter of the late Keg and Mary (Lumpmouth) Nowlin of Colony, Okla.

She is a descendant of Homer Sr. and Ida Wassana Lumpmouth of Colony, Tom and Julie Nowlin of Canton, Wassana and Crow Woman of Colony, and Lumpmouth and Singing Bear of Geary. Her Arapaho name is Hisei and she is named after her neiwoo by another neiwoo.

Ott enjoys playing volleyball and basketball and painting. She is very honored to have been selected to serve as senior princess and will do her best to represent the youth powwow.

Littleman, the daughter of Shannon Littleman of Hammon and Daniel Allrunner of Lawton, will represent the youth powwow as junior princess.

Ott is a fifth grader at Hammon Elementary School and likes to collect stickers and play fast pitch softball and basketball, drawing and going to powwows and meeting new people.

She is the granddaughter of Nellie Littleman of Hammon and the Rev. Alvin and Laura Deer, and the great-granddaughter of the late Lewis and Cootsie Hays Littleman and the late Melvin Deere and Mary Thunderbull.

Littleman has one brother, Aaron, and a special uncle who helped raise her, Harvey Miles.

The new junior princess would like to thank her family for being there to support her and Karen Youker for nominating her.

One of the requirements a youth powwow princess must do is write an essay on health. Below are the new princess's essays.

Hanna Lindsey Ott's essay:

Health is an important part of everyday life. It is sometimes forgotten and sometimes remembered too late. Obesity, early onset of diabetes, and lack of physical exercise are three of the major health issues in our youth today. We should raise our awareness for such health issues to help our youth.

We can do many things to make these health issues disappear. Physical exercise is important for everyone. To avoid obesity you should exercise often. Physical education in schools should be a requirement for every student. Furthermore, educating parents and students together would be a great benefit.

Our future regarding health would be brighter if we raise our awareness and increase physical activity in our lives. If we increase physical exercise it will be sure to increase our happiness and health. This can only lead to a positive outcome and longer lifespan.

Sierra Littleman's essay:

H-eart E-xercise A-ctive L-ove T-hankfulness H-appiness

Staying healthy and active is a way to start a good life. You must exercise and eat right to have a healthy heart and watching what you eat will prevent you from having diabetes.

Heart disease and diabetes are more common to affect our native people. We must not smoke, drink or take drugs if we want a healthy life. Both of these diseases run in my family that is why I try to watch what I eat and drink. By me being active in playing sports also helps me from getting these diseases.

Being healthy will also prevent you from a lot of complications from these diseases. Health means having a good heart and exercise daily. Staying active in every way. Love with your whole heart. Be thankful to God that you're healthy. Being healthy brings happiness to every day life.

Courtesy photo

Hanna Lindsey Ott and Sierra Littleman *were crowned 2010 Clinton Service Unit Youth Powwow Princesses at the Clinton Indian Health Center.*

Courtesy photo

Alice Whitecloud (r), Greater Tulsa Area Indian Affairs Commission chairperson, welcomes Commissioner Christine Waters to the commission staff. Whitecloud is also an enrolled member of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes.

Waters named to Greater Tulsa Area Indian Affairs Commission

Submitted article

On Sept. 16, 2009, tribal member Christine Waters was welcomed to the Greater Tulsa Area Indian Affairs Commission. She was installed as a new commissioner for the City of Tulsa.

Her mother is the late Anola Black Wolf and her father is the late Thurman "Ducky" Waters, a member of the Ponca and Otoe tribes.

Waters is a long time established Tulsa native representing well her proud culture as a Cheyenne member.

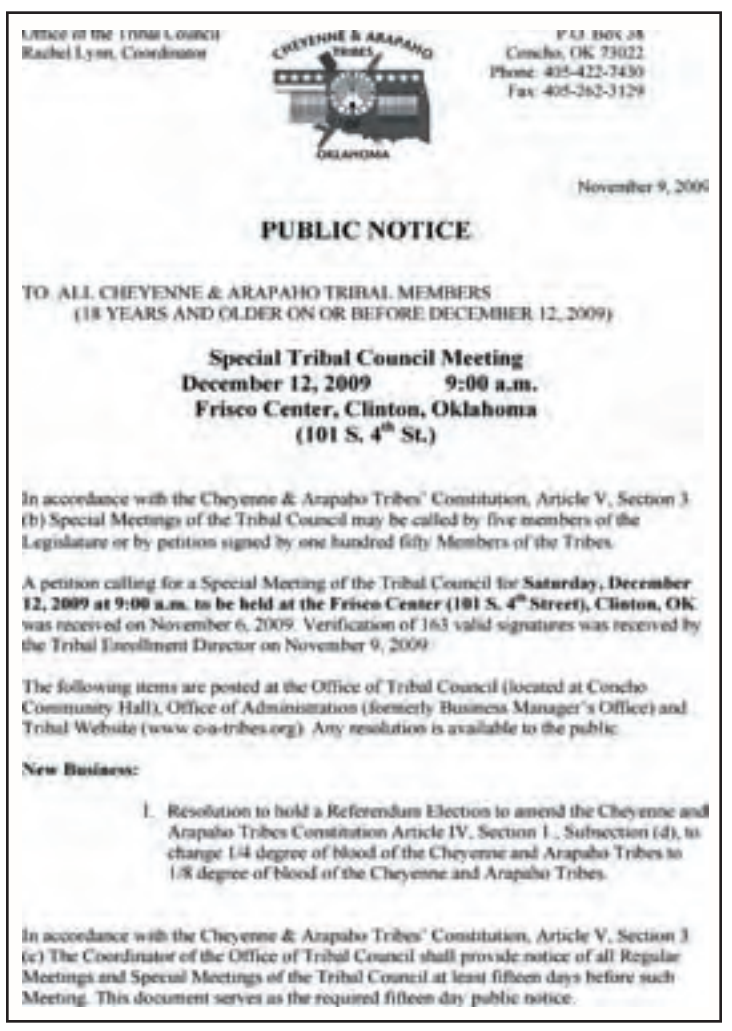
Waters has been living and working in the Tulsa area for more than 25 years, where she is an employee of the National Indian Monument and Institute.

She hails from the Clinton having strong tribal ties from that area. She has two sons Arlen and Christian Spotted Wolf, and one daughter Brenda Brown.

She was welcomed and installed as a new commissioner for the Greater Tulsa Area Indian Affairs Commission by another tribal member Alice Whitecloud. Whitecloud who is the chairperson of the commission and has been established in the Tulsa area for 35 years.

Whitecloud states, "Christine is very tribally oriented and carries herself just like a proud tribal member should, very humble. She was a fine candidate for this position and we know that she will be a well-respected commissioner.

She and I are both proud of our full-blood heritage, which is not so easy to find in this part of the state. Each of our commissioners has faith that she will perform her duties perfect. These are the types of Cheyenne and Arapaho members that we need to shine for Indian people."



Office of the Tribal Council
Rachel Lynn, Coordinator

P.O. Box 38
Concho, OK 73022
Phone: 405-422-7430
Fax: 405-262-3129

November 9, 2009

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO: ALL CHEYENNE & ARAPAHO TRIBAL MEMBERS
(18 YEARS AND OLDER ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 12, 2009)

Special Tribal Council Meeting
December 12, 2009 9:00 a.m.
Frisco Center, Clinton, Oklahoma
(101 S. 4th St.)

In accordance with the Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes' Constitution, Article V, Section 3 (b) Special Meetings of the Tribal Council may be called by five members of the Legislature or by petition signed by one hundred fifty Members of the Tribes.

A petition calling for a Special Meeting of the Tribal Council for **Saturday, December 12, 2009 at 9:00 a.m. to be held at the Frisco Center (101 S. 4th Street), Clinton, OK** was received on November 6, 2009. Verification of 163 valid signatures was received by the Tribal Enrollment Director on November 9, 2009.

The following items are posted at the Office of Tribal Council (located at Concho Community Hall), Office of Administration (formerly Business Manager's Office) and Tribal Website (www.c-a-tribes.org). Any resolution is available to the public.

New Business:

1. Resolution to hold a Referendum Election to amend the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes Constitution Article IV, Section 1., Subsection (d), to change 1/4 degree of blood of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes to 1/8 degree of blood of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes.

In accordance with the Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes' Constitution, Article V, Section 3 (c) The Coordinator of the Office of Tribal Council shall provide notice of all Regular Meetings and Special Meetings of the Tribal Council at least fifteen days before such Meeting. This document serves as the required fifteen day public notice.

CHEYENNE & ARAPAHO TRIBES
SPECIAL TRIBAL COUNCIL MEETING
December 12, 2009 9:00 am
Clinton Frisco Center, 101 S 4th Street, Clinton, Oklahoma

RESOLUTION NO: _____

DATE POSTED: November 9, 2009 DATE APPROVED: _____
DATE PUBLISHED: November 15 (Tribal Tribune)

SUBJECT: Resolution to Hold a Special Election to Amend the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes Constitution Article IV, Section 1(d)

WHEREAS, The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes are a federally recognized Tribe organized under a Constitution approved by tribal membership on April 4, 2006 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and

WHEREAS, The self-governance and sovereign status of the Tribes promotes economic and social welfare, protects the religious freedom and tribal customs of all tribal members; and

WHEREAS, Article IV, § 4 of the Constitution grants Tribal Council the power to enact resolutions and/or ordinances, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, governing future membership and the adoption of new members; and

WHEREAS, The Tribal Council recognizes the need to decrease the blood quantum; and

WHEREAS, Article XIII, § 1(a) of the Constitution grants the Tribal Council the power to initiate the process to amend the Constitution by calling a Special Election. The Election Commission shall call and hold a Special Election to amend the Constitution within ninety days of an official request from the Tribal Council; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the Tribal Council requests a Special Election to amend the Constitution Article IV, Section 1 (d), to:

"Each person of 1/8 or more degree of blood of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, born to a member of the Tribes after the effective date of the Constitution and By-Laws adopted in 1975.

BE IT RESOLVED the Tribal Council requests the Election Commission call and hold a Special Election to amend the Constitution within ninety days of this official request from the Tribal Council.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED upon approval by the voters, this amendment shall become effective immediately and forwarded to appropriate agencies.

2009 TRIBAL COUNCIL OF THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES

_____
Chairman of the Tribal Council

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary of the Tribal Council

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a quorum was present at the duly call Special Meeting of the Tribal Council held on the 12th day of December, 2009, and that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the affirmative vote _____ for, _____ opposed and _____ abstentions (not voting).

Secretary of the Tribal Council

Honoring military service members

By Dana Attocknie, Managing Editor

The place that helps heal veterans is the same place where veterans are celebrating – the Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC).

The Native American Elders Council held their tenth annual veterans honor dance on Nov. 6, 2009 in the health wing at the VAMC in Oklahoma City.

"We, the V.A. Elders Council of Oklahoma City and the Warrior's Group, appreciate the honor to show our respect and appreciation to our fellow veterans. We have been blessed and given this opportunity to share some of our customs and traditions. We hope this helps to restore self-respect, dignity, pride, and an honorable spirit to all those who have served," the council stated.

The honored guest speaker was Oklahoma Lt. Gov. Jari Askins, who said her father was a WWII era veteran and she is grateful for people that serve in the military.

"What a privilege to be here today to celebrate during the Native American honor dance," Askins said. She began her speech by describing, "How committed our Native Americans have been to the safety and protection of the United States of America throughout time."

"About the time of Pearl Harbor there were five thousand American Indian members of the U.S. Armed Forces, but that number ballooned as Native Americans, like my father, joined their branch of military service and by the end of WWII there were 44 thousand Native American service members who were serving to protect our country. A phenomenal, phenomenal commitment by mostly men at that time … but through the years men and women … It is now men and women to help represent us … as they are serving our country."

Askins said, sometimes people forget the decisions they make, when they vote for example, are made because of people who have protected those rights by being in the military.

She said Native American veterans, "fought hard to believe in the right of democracy… they believe the right of all people were important." She said she's grateful that so many veterans had an opportunity to return to their families, just like her father.

"Today is a day that we have to celebrate and recall and remember," she said. "Today is the day that we have the opportunity to say thank you … to their families and to them. We must have pride and patriotism."

She asked that people reflect, rekindle and respond. Reflect on the growing actions of the men and women in the military, rekindle the love and appreciation towards service members and respond by thanking them - not just active members but retired veterans.

The honored guest were WWII veterans Miller Yahola and Choe Charleston. The grand entry was lead by the Black Leggings Color Guard and participants shared in both gourd and intertribal dancing.

To learn more about the VAMC services, contact Mary Culley at (405) 456-3876 or visit www.oklahoma.va.gov.

Photos by Dana Attocknie

preservation

Continued from page 3

Hawk said is, "Our traditional way of life. Cultural sovereignty is vital to each and every Indian tribe. It's an empty, hallow right to be a sovereign … if we don't have our culture to go along with it."

Echo Hawk said because of assimilation and genocide, "Our cultural sovereignty always struggles to be free." Yet, he added that, "it's a testimony to our vitality and down right stubbornness," that tribes have not completely lost their culture.

"It's our contribution to our family," Echo Hawk said.

He said the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) needs to be updated and that, "many of our problems would go away if we looked at our land ethic."

Echo Hawk said tribal archives are needed especially those that will protect tribal sovereignty.

What's going on in higher education?

Submitted article

The higher education offices, higher education-gaming and the higher education-BIA grant, have been busy the past few months with activities ranging from high school and college visits to attending the 40th annual National Indian Education Association convention held in Milwaukee, Wis.

In attendance from the Department of Education were Quinton Roman Nose, director of education, Joyce Twins, Jennie Whiteman, Wanda Whiteman, Marshall Medicine Bear and Jerrolyn Doyebi.

Roman Nose was recently elected to serve on the NIEA Board of Directors committee. NIEA is governed by a Board of Directors made up of 12 representatives, the NIEA has several committees that work to ensure Native American educators and students are represented in various educational institutions and forums throughout Indian country and Washington, D.C.

The higher education program has been visiting with area high schools to inform Cheyenne-Arapaho students about the importance of college readiness.

Students were given information regarding ACT testing, higher education BIA grant, state and federal grants, financial assistance, as well as Cheyenne Arapaho Tribal College information.

Recent high schools the program visited were in Hammon, Clinton, Geary, Canton, and Riverside Indian School.

Courtesy photos

Geary High School college prep.

Wanda Whiteman helps a high school student.

The higher education program plans to visit more high schools before Christmas break.

The higher education program recently visited with Southwestern Oklahoma State University and Redlands Community College freshmen students.

The higher education program informed students of services provided to students on their campuses such as tutoring, writing labs, and tribal assistance through gaming and BIA.

Attention higher education grant recipients:

The higher education-BIA recently received 50 new applications for the Spring 2010 semester.

The new students will be notified by mail regarding what documents are needed to complete their student files.

The continuing students who were funded for Fall 2009 semester will only need to submit a new class schedule and official college transcript in order to be funded for Spring 2010.

FRESHMEN FALL 2009 STUDENTS!!! Please submit your final progress grade report for your final disbursement!! DON'T MISS OUT ON $500 OF YOUR FUNDING!!

Have a great Thanksgiving and good luck on your finals!!

Sincerely,

Jerrolyn Doyebi, James Bates, Jr. and Cheryl Pollock

Central Hair & Nail Salon
Haircuts • Perms • Color • Wax
$1 off w/nl
$5 off of perm
For New Customers
3518 N. MacArthur Blvd.
Oklahoma City
Tues-Fri 10:30-6:30
Sat 10-6
Georgia McGee
Cell 405.885.9920
Salon 405.943.1819

Cheyenne & Arapaho
Running Club
INFORMATIONAL MEETING
& REGISTRATION
Sunday, November 15, 2009
1:00-3:00 p.m.
Watonga Community Building/
Watonga XC Course
7th-12th Grade Students
(Tribal Members and/or Native Americans)
The Cheyenne & Arapaho Running Club is for students who enjoy running and who are interested in becoming a competitive runner!
TRANSPORTATION WILL BE PROVIDED!
If you are interested in participating please contact Carrie Whitlow, R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Program, at 405-422-7578 or cwhitlow@c-a-tribes.org.

Cheyenne, Arapaho education staff attend national conference

Submitted article

Several Cheyenne and Arapaho Department of Education employees attended the National Indian Education annual Convention, more commonly referred to as the NIEA conference. The conference was held on Oct. 21-25, 2009 in Milwaukee, Wis.

Attending the conference were Quinton Roman Nose, Wanda Whiteman, Marshall Medicine Bear, Jerrolyn Doyebi, Jennie Whiteman and Joyce Twins.

The R.E.Sp E.C.T program was also represented by Hollie Youngbear, Parry Roman Nose and Reggie Island. Staff attended NIEA general sessions each morning and workshops throughout each day.

"The mission of the National Indian Education Association (NIEA) is to support traditional Native cultures and values; to enable Native learners to become contributing members of their communities; to promote Native control of educational institutions; and to improve educational opportunities and resources for American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians throughout the United States," according to www.niea.org

NIEA members gained updates on NIEA issues, updates from the national Bureau of Indian Education and Office of Indian Education offices at the national level, along with gathering of information from various educational institutions, tribal programs, colleges and university scholarships nationwide, and sharing of information to improve and initiate new programs for our tribes. Fostering of cultural and language program workshops were attended. An NIEA Youth Day was held. A meeting area was held daily for elders.

Many workshops were presented on language programs and issued by various tribes, including Canadian tribes.

A consensus of many tribes was to establish more immersion programs, which have proven to be successful in the use of tribal languages.

Mini immersion programs created a lot of interest. Example: Speaking the tribal language for one hour per day with family members in households.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday included a Native Language Summit to discuss concerns, exchange information and materials, which could be adjusted to fit individual programs. Funding appeared to be a big concern. However, some tribes used natural activities without money and were successful with a little bit of creation and initiative. Further contact will be made with some of the programs, to gather information for our Cheyenne and Arapaho Language Program.

Photo by Michael Woestehoff/NIEA

Lillian A. Sparks, Esq. reports her new post as ANA Commissioner at the HHS to the NIEA members at the General Assembly

Courtesy photo

Marshall Medicine Bear, Joyce Twins, Hollie Youngbear, Quinton Roman Nose, Wanda Whiteman and Jennie Whiteman.

Education Director Quinton Roman Nose, who serves as president of the Tribal Education Departments National Assembly (TEDNA), was elected to fill one of three NIEA Board of Director seats.

Fall 2009 with RESpECT

Submitted article/photos

The Cheyenne and Arapaho RESpECT program has been busy these last two months with several events and activities for the Cheyenne and Arapaho communities.

Starting with September the program had a one-day camp out and fishing derby on Sep. 25 and 26, 2009 at the Canton Cantonment. At the camp the campers were given tents to set up and fishing tackle for the event. This event was the third event of its kind with 45 campers in attendance, and RESpECT will hopefully have another camp and derby in fall 2010.

Getting ready for the fishing derby

The second event was the Elders Day Out in September, which was a full day at the Oklahoma City State Fair, which was also senior citizens day. All the elders had time with their friends to see the fair and enjoy the surroundings and the program gave an incentive of $15 each to spend at the fair. The elders who attended the activity found it to be a treat and a privilege.

In the month of October the program had a little more activities to offer the communities and beginning the month's agenda was the Fall Break Campout in Concho, Okla. The camp was a three-day event from Oct. 14 to 16, 2009 at the Concho powwow grounds.

Elders enjoying the massage chairs at the fair.

With the fall weather in full effect the cold temperatures forced the campers to move sleeping bags and belongings into the Cheyenne and Arapaho community building in Concho. Although the camp was forced to be moved indoors the camp prevailed with the activities and events.

The first day of the camp began with the welcome from the staff and check-in followed by dinner and the setting up of the camp tents. During the first night at the camp the Native American Ghost Society gave a presentation of the duties and presented the campers with paranormal stories and showed off their many gadgets that detect paranormal activity.

The second day was full of speakers from all around Cheyenne and Arapaho country including Paul Fuentes, probation officer, who gave a presentation on teen drug and alcohol use, Marshal Medicinebear from the education department gave a presentation on the importance on higher education and academic success. Chris Roman Nose from the Oklahoma City University, the Cheyenne and Arapaho CHR program, Kimit Chalepah and Craig Hart from the RESpECT progam also gave presentations to the camp.

The campers played flag football in the afternoon with Reggie Island and Parry Roman Nose while Kimit Chalepah gave yet another presentation on field first aid. After the flag football games the campers cleaned up and loaded up to attend the El Reno High School game in El Reno.

The last day of the camp was full even after the break of camp. The campers were treated to dinner at Golden Corral in Oklahoma City before arriving at the Frontier City Amusement Park also in Oklahoma City, which the campers had the opportunity to attend the annual Fright Fest haunted house. This concluded the Fall Break campout 2009 and the program has already begun planning for next year's Halloween event.

RESpECT staff ready for the Zombie Walk

Trick or Treaters ready to "Haunt the Zoo."

Following the campout was the Halloween Elders Day Out in October on Oct. 21, 2009 in Hammon Okla.. The Elders had a full day of fun complete with a costume contest. Elders had plenty of activities such as the guess the candy corn in the jar which was a spooky 666 pieces of candy corn, exercise bingo, costume photos, and a Halloween costume contest. The elders even had a pumpkin decorating contest and played carnival games for prizes.

Participants in the costume contest at Elders Day Out in Hammon

The fall activities didn't stop there, the program treated Trick or Treaters to the Haunt the Zoo at the Oklahoma City Zoo. Participants as far out as Elk City in western Oklahoma and all service areas met outside the zoo for tickets and McDonalds coupons.

Haunt the Zoo is an activity for children and gives them an opportunity to safely Trick or Treat with no danger of speeding cars or other hazards during the Halloween night. The program gave approximately 150 tickets to the participants first in line, and all 150 tickets were distributed.

The last two activities were held on the same day, which were the Zombie Health Walk and the annual Halloween Carnival held at Concho Community Building in Concho.

The walk was held in Concho and started at the tribal complex. The walkers who dressed up in Halloween costumes were given hooded sweatshirts and other minor prizes were given to those who participated.

Due to the sudden change of weather the carnival was forced indoors to the Cheyenne and Arapaho community building in Concho. Although the weather forced all the activities inside, the carnival was still in full swing at 6 pm.

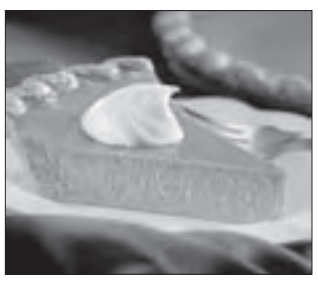
The carnival had several games and activities including a costume contest for all ages. Along with all the costumes were face painting, concession stands, a mechanical bull, sumo wrestling, and a pie in the face booth which was a fundraiser for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Youth Council.

In between all the activities and events was the fall flag football leagues played on every Sunday throughout the fall months. The tournament was a big success with over twenty teams on the brackets. The final day of the tournaments was held on Nov. 1 in Concho.

The RESpECT program would like to thank all those who volunteered for the activities and events held by the program and would also like to extend that same thanks to all those who participated in the activities. If you have any questions regarding the program and its activities, please contact the RESpECT office in Concho at (405) 262-0345 ext. 27570 or www.c-a-tribes.org/respect.

Impossible Pumpkin Pie

Submitted by Phyllis Blackbear



Cooking with commods

"Impossible" because the biscuit mix somehow magically gets its act together to form a bottom crust!

Ingredients
Prep: 10 min.| Cook: 45 min.

4 eggs
3 cups solid-pack canned pumpkin
1 1/2 cups sugar
3 tbsp brown sugar
4 tbsp butter, melted
1 cup bakery mix (Bisquick)
2 cup evaporated milk
2 cup water
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tsp cinnamon
1/2 tsp cloves
1/2 tsp nutmeg
1 tsp ginger

Directions
1. In bowl, combine eggs, pumpkin, sugars, butter, biscuit mix, milk, water, salt, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and ginger. Blend with mixer on low for 2 minutes. Grease and flour 13x9 baking dish. Pour filling in baking pan, about full. Any more will cause the filling to spill out in the oven. Bake at 350°F for 45-50 minutes.
Serve warm or cold.

BRIEFS

The 11th annual Tribal Leadership Conference
Nov. 17-18, 2009 at the Seminole Hard Rock Hotel and Casino in Hollywood, Fla. To register call (800) 888-1027.

The 15th annual Native American Tribal Enrollment Conference
Nov. 19-20, 2009 at the Seminole Hard Rock Hotel and Casino in Hollywood, Fla. To register call (800) 888-1027.

Tribal Transit Conference
Nov. 30-Dec. 3, 2009 at the Fort McDowell Resort and Conference Center in Fort McDowell, Ariz. For more information visit www.conference.navajo-transit.com.

The 13th annual Tribal Environmental Summit
Dec. 2-4, 2009 at the Hyatt Regency Tamaya Resort in Santa Ana Pueblo, N.M. For hotel reservations call (888) 421-1442 and refer to EPA Region VI Tribal Summit or for more information visit www.itec-members.org.

National Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health 20th anniversary Conference-Children's Mental Health Matters
Dec. 4-6, 2009 in Washington, D.C. For more information contact National Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health at (240) 403-1901 or visit www.ffcmh.org/conference2009/indexconference.html.

Indian Nations Conservation Alliance-Native Americans Coming Together Caring For Mother Earth
Dec. 7-11, 2009 at the Flamino Hotel in Las Vegas, Nev. To register or for more information visit www.inca-tcd.org/conference.html.

The Second annual Renewable Energy Projects in Indian Country Conference
Dec. 7-8, 2009 at the Morongo Casino Resort in Palm Springs, Calif. For more information or to register visit www.pierconference.com.

The 11th annual Native American Women's Conference
Dec. 8-9, 2009 at the Courtyard Mariott in San Diego, Calif. For more information or to register call (800) 888-1027.

The National Indian Justice Center-Rez Violence Prevention and Intervention
Dec. 9-11, 2009 at the Riveria Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, Nev. For more information visit www.nijc.org/training.html.

The 14th annual Native American Grant School Association Conference-Our Children Excel and Succeed When Communities Care
Dec. 10-12, 2009 at The Orleans Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, Nev. To register or for more information call Phyllis at (928) 429-0515 or Yvonne at (520) 223-0867.

Tribal Justice Conference
Dec. 14-16, 2009 in San Diego, Calif. For more information contact Melissa Aaker at (701) 777-6306 or by email at-maaker@law.und.edu.

Basic Budgeting for the Tribal Organization
Dec. 14-15, 2009 at the Hilton in Las Vegas, Nev. To learn more or to register visit www.falmouthinstitute.com.

Native American World Series

Submitted article

The Charlie B's softball teams went to the 15th annual Native American World Series of softball from Sept 25-27, 2009 in Mesquite, Nev.

There were over 87 teams there from all over Canada and the United States. We took a co-ed team and a men's team. Unfortunately the men's team placed seventh, but we did beat the third place and fourth place teams early in the tournament.

As the co-ed team, we came home as champions. For the championship game we beat a team out of Michigan called Red Men. The final score was 16-4.

The Charlie B's team was 90 percent Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal members from the El Reno-Clinton area, coached by George Woods. We really had a good time and hopefully we'll return to next year's tournament.

We would also like to say a special thanks to Raymond Stonecalf and Dr. Henrietta Mann for the donations and the R.E.Sp.E.C.T. program for the use of their van.

We will be having an honor dance for the softball team on Nov. 21, 2009 in Concho, Okla. Come out and support your tribal members for doing a great job.

Also, we would like to say a special thanks to Charlie B for everything he has done for the team.

Charlie B's softball team honor dance fundraiser
Nov. 21, 2009. Gourd dancing at 3 p.m., supper at 5 p.m. and dance to follow. Native American World Series in Softball – 2009 World Champions.

Courtesy photos/cutlines

Co-ed team Charlie B's Champions
(L to R) Charlie B (standing), Mike Woods, Sink Miles. Kade, Angelo Sleeper, George Woods, Jason Underwood, Tommy Trout, Shakona Trout, AJ. (L to R) Terra Bearer, Melanie Youngbear, Norma Sleeper, Julie Farmer, Tawny Knight.

Charlie B Men's team
(L to R – standing) AJ, Mo, Kyle, George Woods, Kade. Sink Miles, Tommy Trout (sitting) Jason Underwood, Angelo Sleeper, Shakona Trout, Mike Woods, and Charlie B.

Obama

Continued from page 1

ence that drew leaders from 386 tribal nations - the first meeting of its kind in 15 years - and he ordered every Cabinet agency to take more steps toward more cooperation.

The president returned to the event at the Interior Department late in the day for closing remarks, as scheduled, but he altered his message to address a deadly shooting rampage that occured the same day at the Fort Hood Army base in Texas.

He said his administration would get answers to every question about the incident.

Obama's outreach to tribal leaders amounted to a campaign promise kept from a president who got significant support from Native Americans on his way to the White House.

It comes as American Indians remain entrenched in a class-action lawsuit against the federal government, claiming the government has long swindled them out of land royalties.

Obama said he didn't blame tribal leaders for skepticism about another politician offering hopeful words.

But said he has no interest in going through the motions of just holding a summit with them.

The president seemed to connect best when he told his audience that he was like them: an ``outsider'' who grew up without a father, moved around a lot, and understood what it was like to struggle and be ignored.

``You will not be forgotten as long as I'm in this White House,'' Obama said to a sustained ovation.

Whether that promise results in action over the next few years will be the test. In a question-and-answer session, audience members pressed Obama for government help on a litany of matters, from more respect for sovereignty rights to environmental cleanup to concerns about offshore drilling.

One leader pleaded with Obama to find a way to make the federal commitment lasting, so that it would not be at the whim of White House elections.

In the process, the speaker predicted Obama would win reelection, which apparently stuck with the president as he pledged to enforce the laws of the land.

``For the next eight years _ the next four years at least, let me not jump the gun,'' Obama said, catching himself.

He finished the thought more narrowly by saying that for ``the next three years and one month'' of his term that he would ensure a new relationship is in place.

During the conference, agency officials and tribal leaders discussed problems facing American Indians, including economic development, education, health care, public safety and housing.

The president signed a memo calling on every cabinet agency to give him a detailed plan to improve the relationship between the government and tribal communities.

He has made good on pledges to hold the summit and to give American Indians a prominent voice on his senior staff.

Photo by Leigh Vogel

President Barack Obama signs a memorandum directing every cabinet agency to give him a detailed plan within 90 days of how they will improve tribal consultation.

``We respect you as a man of your word,'' responded Jefferson Keel, president of the National Congress of American Indians.

"I promised you a voice on my senior staff in the White House so that you'd have a seat at the table when important decisions are being made about your lives, your nations, and your people, and that's why I appointed Kimberly Teehee of the Cherokee Nation as my Native American policy advisor; and Jodi Gillette of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe to work directly with all of you," Obama said. "That's why Secretary Salazar and I selected Larry Echo Hawk of the Pawnee Nation to serve as Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs here at Interior. And they are doing great work so far."

CALENDAR of Events

B-BoyFoundation Classes-Break Dancing Registration
Nov. 1-30, 2009. Ages 5-adult (boys and girls). Taught by Ha'Stylez Crew member Kendricks Sleeper. To register or for more information call (405) 255-3749.

OKCPS Native American Student Services Indian taco sale
From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Nov. 17, 2009 at the OK Choctaw Tribal Alliance, 5320 South Youngs Blvd, in Oklahoma City. Carryout only. One free taco for driver who picks up order of five or more. Place order by 4 p.m. Nov. 16, 2009 at (405) 587-0357 or e-mail at srwolf@okcps.org.

Children of the Grave II Premiere
Nov. 20, 2009 on the Sci-Fi channel. (Dish network channel 122.) This is a documentary about Native American boarding schools filmed in Colony and Concho, Okla.

Special Tribal Council meeting
At 10 a.m. Nov. 21, 2009 at Hammon Community Hall.

Eagles in Flight powwow
Nov. 21, 2009 at the John Marshall High School gym, 12201 N. Portland, in Oklahoma City. Gourd dancing at 2 p.m., supper at 5 p.m., gourd dancing at 6 p.m. and grand entry at 7 p.m. Vendor space available. Contest categories for youth and adults. For more information, call (405) 587-0359.

Charlie B's softball team honor dance fundraiser
Nov. 21, 2009. Gourd dancing at 3 p.m., supper at 5 p.m. and dance to follow. Native American World Series in Softball – 2009 World Champions.

Chambers Farm Fall Family powwow
Nov. 26-29, 2009 at 22400 NW Hwy 315 in Fort McCoy, Fla. For more information visit www.chambersfarm.org or www.myspace.com/chambersfarmpowwow or call (513) 464-1746.

O.I.T. performance
At 9 p.m. Dec. 4, 2009 at the Thirsty Hog Saloon in Oklahoma City. For more information visit www.myspace.com/oldindiantrick06.

Stockyards City's Cowboy Christmas
Parade begins at 10 a.m. Dec. 5, 2009 at the intersection of Agnew and Exchange Avenues in Oklahoma City. For more information, call (405) 235-7267 or visit www.stockyardscity.org.

Minco Honey Festival
Dec. 5, 2009 in downtown Minco. Honey plant tours, kids' tractor pull, honey bake off and craft booths. For more information call (405) 352-0518.

Benefit powwow for "The Moving Wall"
Dec. 12, 2009 at the Oklahoma Street Gym in Anadarko, Okla. Gourd dancing at 1 p.m.. supper at 5 p.m. and social dancing to follow. All expo tribal princesses, veterans and veterans organizations invited. Sponsored by the American Indian Exposition. Donations can be mailed to the expo c/o Anadarko Bank and Trust, P.O. Box 667 Anadarko, OK 73005. The expo is a 501(C)(3) organization.

Fourth annual Nawah/Numshins Christmas powwow
Dec. 19, 2009 at the Concho Community Hall. Gourd dancing at 2 p.m. and supper at 5 p.m. For more information, call Merle Bigmedicine at (405) 266-0002.

OKC powwow club New Years dance
Jan. 2, 2010 at the Oklahoma State Fair Grounds Centennial building (Kitchens bldg). Everyone welcome. Gourd dance 2-5 p.m., supper 5-6 p.m., gourd dance 6-7 p.m. and grand entry 7 p.m. Booth space $50, call Glenn Rollo at (405) 885-2569. For more information call Yonavea Hawkins at (405) 919-1572.

Memorial Dance for Arapaho Chief Alonzo Sankey
Postponement until Feb 6, 2010 at Watonga Multi-Purpose Building in Watonga, Okla.

Comanche Little Ponies New Year's day powwow
Jan. 1, 2010 at the Grady County Fairgrounds in Chickasha, Okla. Cedar ceremony at noon, gourd dancing/specials 1-6 p.m., supper 6-7 p.m. and grand entry at 7 p.m. Vendor space available. For more information contact Lowell Nibbs at (580) 583-5279.

NPS photo

Writer/filmmaker Dayton Duncan visited Washita Battlefield National Historic Site, during a trip through Oklahoma. Pictured with Duncan from left to right are Custodian Vicky Miller, Acting Chief of Interpretation Kathryn Harrison, Park Guide Minoma Littlehawk, Park Guide Joel Shockley, and Park Guide Drew Hughes.

Author/Filmmaker Dayton Duncan visits Washita Battlefield NHS

Submitted article

On Saturday, Oct. 24, 2009 the staff at Washita Battlefield National Historic Site was pleasantly surprised by a visit from author/filmmaker Dayton Duncan and producer Julie Dunfey, who stopped by the park as they passed through the area on their way to the panhandle of Oklahoma.

When asked about the purpose of their trip, Duncan informed the staff that he and Ms. Dunfey were beginning work on a new project documenting areas affected by the Dust Bowl.

Both Duncan and Dunfey have collaborated with documentary filmmaker Ken Burns on several award-winning documentaries such as The Civil War, Mark Twain, and Jazz, as well as the recently aired documentary The National Parks: America's Best Idea.

The honorary park ranger toured the new Visitor Center, talked to the park staff and received information on the dawn attack that took place here on Nov. 27, 1868 on a peaceful village of Cheyenne led by Peace Chief Black Kettle, by the 7th U.S. Cavalry under the command of Lt. Col. George A. Custer.

Before leaving, Duncan graciously signed books and took photos with park staff. He and Dunfey plan to spend five days in the Oklahoma panhandle to work on 15 interviews for their new project The Dust Bowl, scheduled for release in 2012.

veterans

Continued from page 1

tribes Gov. Darrell Flyingman and E'yvonne RunningWolf-Woman King of the Oklahoma Women's Veterans Organization. King briefly spoke about obstacles female veterans have and still do encounter. She said now female veterans are "in the thick of it" just like the male veterans.

Veterans were also able to listen and talk with representatives from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs regional office in Muskogee, Okla. once activities were taken to the community center. Also on hand were several tribal programs that set up information booths. Each veteran was taken through a labyrinth of clothes, shoes, jackets, hygiene kits, and other military surplus items courtesy of the Rocky Mountain Network. The second day of the Stand Down was reserved for a veterans honor dance at the community hall in Concho, Okla.

THANKSGIVING FOODS MATCHING WORDS

ha hóo tsé xhe še mé sêhé stove OR ha hóo tsé xhe še mé sêhé nove = Thanksgiving when there is eating in a "thank you" manner

Ne-aestanse = pass the _____ {ne ah stanse enaheno = pass the gravy}

_____ 1. enaheno	a. cake
_____ 2. heoveame	b. fry bread
_____ 3. mahaemenotse	c. banana
_____ 4. tsenonomo'ta	d. gravy
_____ 5. ve'keemahpe	e. turkey
_____ 6. vohpoma'ohtse	f. pepper
_____7. kokoheaxa	g. pie
_____ 8. vohka emene	h. sugar
_____ 9. heovemahoo'o	i. tea
_____ 10. to'hovhonoo	j. soup
_____ 11. heovemahoo to'hovohonoo	k. potato
_____ 12. ve'keahanoo'o	l. banana pudding
_____ 13. vetseskevahanooo'o	m. bread
_____ 14. kohkonoheo'o	n. jello
_____ 15. ho'enoono	o. pumpkin pie
_____ 16. aestomemesesehestotse	p. salt
_____ 17. ma'xene	q. coffee
_____ 18. hohpe	r. chicken
_____ 19. mehnemenotse	s. pumpkin
_____ 20. motave-hohpe	t. sweet potato
_____ 21. vepotse-hohpe	u. corn
_____ 22. vohkaemene enaheno	v. butter

ANSWER SHEET

THANKSGIVING FOODS MATCHING WORDS

____d____ 1. enaheno	a. cake
____v____ 2. heoveame	b. fry bread
____u____ 3. mahaemenotse	c. banana
____n____ 4. tsenonomo'ta	d. gravy
____h____ 5. ve'keemahpe	e. turkey
____p____ 6. vohpoma'ohtse	f. pepper
____r____7. kokoheaxa	g. pie
____c___ 8. vohka emene	h. sugar
____s___ 9. heovemahoo'o	i. tea
____g___ 10. to'hovhonoo	j. soup
____o___ 11. heovemahoo to'hovohonoo	k. potato
____a___ 12. ve'keahanoo'o	l. banana pudding
____b___ 13. vetseskevahanooo'o	m. bread
____m___ 14. kohkonoheo'o	n. jello
____t___ 15. ho'enoono	o. pumpkin pie
____k___ 16. aestomemesesehestotse	p. salt
____e___ 17. ma'xene	q. coffee
____j___ 18. hohpe	r. chicken
____f___ 19. mehnemenotse	s. pumpkin
____q___ 20. motave-hohpe	t. sweet potato
____i___ 21. vepotse-hohpe	u. corn
____l___ 22. vohkaemene enaheno	v. butter

Submitted information

safety

Continued from page 3

through corrective administrative actions.

II. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPEDIMENTS TO STRENGTHEN TRIBAL LAW AND ORDER AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS SHOULD BE REMOVED

A. Indian Tribes have the primary responsibility of ensuring the safety and protection of all persons in the Indian Country. Our ability to do so, however, has been limited by the facts that:

1) The Supreme Court ruled in Oliphant v Suquamish Indian Tribe, 435 U.S. 121 (1978), that tribes lack criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians, unless Congress has conferred that power over to tribes.

2) In 1968, Congress enacted the Indian Civil Rights Act, 25 U.S.C. 1301-3, and limited the punishments that tribal courts can impose to one year in jail and to a fine of $5,000.00, even for the most serious criminal offenses.

3) The Supreme Court held in Montana v U.S., 450 U.S. 544 (1981), that tribes have lost the authority to regulate the activities of a non-tribal member on non-Indian land within the reservation, unless a consensual relationship exists.

4) The Supreme Court ruled in Montana v U.S., 450 U.S. 565 (1981), that tribes have lost the authority to regulate the activities of a non-Indian on non-Indian land within the reservation, unless that activity imperils a substantial tribal interest.

5) The Supreme Court ruled in Nevada v Hicks, 121 S. Ct. 2304 (2001), that Indian tribes lack civil jurisdiction over non-Indians in the tribal Indian Country, unless the tribe can show that one of the two Montana exceptions justifies the application of tribal authority.

6) In 2006, Congress enacted the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act which requires Indian tribes to affirmatively elect to establish a comprehensive tribal sex offender registration system for all persons who live, work, or attend school within the tribal jurisdiction. The Indian tribes lack criminal jurisdiction over non-Indian sex offenders who violate the tribal sex offender registration laws.

Congressional legislation can resolve these issues, which has occurred through the "legislative fix" of the Supreme Court decision of Duro v Reina, 405 U.S. 676 (1990), after the Supreme Court ruled that tribes lack criminal jurisdiction over non-member Indians.

The Department of Justice should make active efforts to ensure that Indian tribes have regulatory jurisdiction and adjudicatory jurisdiction over all persons in the Indian Country subject to the tribal jurisdiction.

The Department of Justice should actively assist the Tribes in removing limitations upon the exercise of tribal authority and self-government activities of all persons within the Indian Country subject to the tribal jurisdiction.

B. The Indian tribal right of self-government is the fundamental principle in the Indian law, and the tribal charter of authority to exercise these powers is inherent in the tribal government legal status. Those powers which are lawfully vested in an Indian tribe are not delegated powers granted by Congress, but are inherent powers of a limited sovereignty which have never been extinguished.

Among the universally accepted inherent powers of tribal self-government is the power to administer justice with respect to all disputes and offenses among tribal members by establishing a tribal court and a tribal law enforcement agency.

The BIA has impermissibly interjected its administrative authority into the internal sovereign affairs of the tribes.

The BIA , with the taciturnity of the DOJ, has taken affirmative action to prevent the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes from establishing and operating its own tribal law enforcement agency unless an approved BIA P.L. 93-638 contract is first obtained.

The BIA has carried out its threats to arrest, and refer to the DOJ for federal criminal prosecution, any Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal law enforcement officer unless and until the BIA grants approval of a 638 law enforcement contract. On August 26, 2009, a BIA police officer made a warrantless arrest of a Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal law enforcement officer and impounded his tribal vehicle for the alleged tribal criminal offense of Impersonating a Public Servant. The tribal criminal charges were dismissed by the tribal court for a lack of probable cause to make the warrantless arrest and the BIA was ordered to return the tribal law enforcement officer's confiscated police property.

The Department of Justice should take active efforts to investigate civil rights violations of individuals in Indian Country committed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Services officers.

The DOJ should take active efforts to preserve and protect the internal sovereignty of Indian tribes from erosion by federal agency actions.

III. THERE SHOULD BE INCREASED FEDERAL SUPPORT OF, AND FUNDING FOR, THE STRENGHENING OF TRIBAL LAW AND ORDER AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

Tribal police, the BIA, and the FBI are seeing increases in the number of calls for assistance and investigation of incidents in Indian Country. The calls range from alcohol and substance abuse to domestic violence, from juvenile emotional, physical and sexual abuse, to juvenile delinquency, and from simple assault and rape to homicide.

The Indian tribes remain committed to providing the best possible tribal law and order and judicial systems in Indian Country. However, the tribes are limited in resources to provide the level and quality of programs and services that are needed in the areas of public safety, police protection, and law enforcement, crime deterrence, and offender rehabilitation.

In 1990, Congress enacted the Indian Country Law Enforcement Reform Act, 25 U.S.C. 2801. Among other things, the Act authorized the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide, or assist in providing, federal law enforcement services in Indian Country. The Act also authorizes the Bureau of Indian Affairs police officers, with the consent of the tribe, to enforce tribal law. The Act authorizes law enforcement officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the FBI to submit a report to tribal officials when an investigation is declined or terminated. The Act further authorizes the U.S. Attorney to submit a report to tribal officials when a referral for federal prosecution is declined or terminated.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice have undertaken the federal trust responsibility to provide police protection and law enforcement services in the Indian Country of 16 of the 39 Indian tribes in Oklahoma, including the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice should strictly fulfill its dual responsibilities and duties to investigate and prosecute crimes committed in the Indian Country.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Services should strictly fulfill its obligation and duty to provide police protection and law enforcement services for Indian people, and investigate tribal crimes in Indian Country. The level and quality of law enforcement services provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs is minimal and sporadic. At times there has been only one (1) Bureau of Indian Affairs officer on duty to serve 10,000 tribal members.

Whenever the FBI declines or terminates a federal Indian Country criminal investigation, the FBI should be required to notify the tribe in writing, with the reason for such action.

Whenever the DOJ declines or terminates a federal Indian Country criminal prosecution, the DOJ should be required to notify the tribe in writing, with the reason for such action.

Whenever a Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement officer performs tribal police functions, and is subpoenaed to testify in tribal court on criminal or juvenile delinquency matters, the Bureau of Indian Affairs officer should not be permitted to claim exemption from tribal court orders simply for being a federal employee.

There should be greater tribal access to federal funding.

* All Tribes should be able to directly participate in all Department of Justice programs - just as states do.

* The Attorney General must set aside a significant amount of criminal justice funds for tribes. And this Department of Justice funding to tribes should not jeopardize existing funding from the BIA for law enforcement.

* Justice service providers in Indian country should receive their fair and equitable share of federal funds for administering justice in Indian country.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Services has a staff of approximately only one (1) dozen officers to provide police services for sixteen (16) Indian tribes with thousands of acres of Indian Country in Oklahoma.

The Department of Justice should ensure that all of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Services officers be trained in the laws of arrest and be required to undergo and complete courses of instruction and certification in criminal law and procedure before answering calls for police assistance in Indian Country.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Services should be required to undergo and complete a course of instruction and certification on the tribal criminal laws and procedures they are attempting to administer and enforce for the tribes.

The Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act, 25 U.S.C. 450f et seq., authorizes Indian tribes to enter into agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and receive federal funds to provide police and court services.

The Department of Justice and the Bureau of Indian Affairs should take active efforts to assist the tribes in developing and providing their own tribal law and order and judicial services.

The Department of Justice and the Bureau of Indian Affairs should take active efforts to ensure that each Indian tribe contract the federal funds for police and court services.

The Department of Justice should ensure that the Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Services officers investigate all reported crimes occurring in the Indian Country.

The Department of Justice and the Bureau of Indian Affairs should take active efforts to assist Indian tribes in exercising their own inherent governmental authority to provide tribal police, law enforcement, and court services in Indian Country.

There are no Bureau of Indian Affairs or tribal-operated adult correction facilities in

See safety, page 11

Native Notables

Photo by Dana Attocknie

Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal member Domingo Chavez celebrated Senior Night when the Sequoyah Indians varsity football team defeated the Adair Warriors 51-18 on Oct. 30, 2009 at Muskogee High School's Indian Bowl Stadium in Muskogee, Okla.

Chavez, 18, is the cornerback and wide reciever for the Indians and is the son of Ginger Warrior of Oklahoma City.

All senior football players and their parents were recognized before the game.

REMINDER

Submitted article

To those potential jurors receiving a jury summons:

You must personally report at 9 a.m. on Dec. 7, 2009 at the Cheyenne and Arapaho trial court, 700 n. Black kettle boulevard, Concho, Okla., for the jury selection process until discharged by the court.

Every citizen has a duty to serve as a juror.

No juror shall be excused from jury service except by order of the judge for legal cause, willful failure to report as ordered may result in punishment for contempt of court. Your failure to report as ordered may be punished by penalties provided by law.

If you are not disqualified or excused by mail, you may request to be excused on the morning you report for duty. You must still report the first day for service unless notified by the court clerk that you have been determined to be disqualified or have been excused.

Noted photographer selected to oversee Vision Project

Vision Project Manager, Will Wilson

(SANTA FE, N.M.) – The Museum of Contemporary Native Arts is pleased to announce that Will Wilson (Navajo) has been hired as the Vision Project Manager. He began his position Oct. 20, 2009. The Vision Project is part of the Ford Foundation's grant initiative "Advancing the Dialogue on Native American Arts in Society" that seeks to "provide national and international leadership in determining the role of Native American arts and culture while advancing education about contemporary Indigenous art in the twenty-first century."

Wilson's first task will be to manage the Vision Project's publication which will feature Native artists from the United States who have made considerable contributions to contemporary Native American art. To ensure that the book presents a cohesive history of the contemporary Native American art movement, 15 scholars will write up to four essays each on living artists who vary in age and media. The purpose of the book is to present contemporary Native artists in a new way to a wider audience of academics and scholars, art historians, college students, curators, contemporary museums and collectors of contemporary art.

Wilson holds a master of fine arts degree in photography from the University of New Mexico. As an artist he has produced large scale multi-media installations that incorporate photography and sculpture, monumental public artworks and intimate photo essays.

His "Auto Immune Response" series recently garnered him the prestigious Eiteljorg Fellowship for Native American Fine Art. As an educator, he has taught sculpture at the Institute of American Indian Arts and photography at both Oberlin College and the University of Arizona. From 2000-2005, Wilson was the co-director of the Barrio Anita Community Mural Project, the largest public art commission in Tucson, Arizona's history.

For more information about the Vision Project, please contact Wilson at wwilson@iaia.edu or (505) 428-5904

The Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes Employee Committee presents the annual **Christmas Bazaar** from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Dec. 17 and 18, 2009 at the Concho Community Hall in Concho, Okla.

All vendors are welcome. Please call Annette Howell at (800) 247-4612 extension 27552 or direct at (405) 422-7552 for booth space. The vendor must donate one item to the Employee Committee for booth space. Open to the public.

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Geary Community Nursing Home

An enterprise of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes

Residents' ROCK 'N ROLL

Submitted article

The Geary Nursing Home celebrated Halloween Oct. 24, 2009 with a sock hop and an Elvis concert. All of the residents had a great time. Everyone was dressed in 1950s attire and several employees and residents even danced the jitterbug.

Elvis crowned the king and queen of the sock hop with roses, a sash and crowns. The king and queen are Roderick Smith and Ruby Tinsley. We also celebrated Berdell Derry's birthday with cake and punch and a special happy birthday song from Elvis. We would like to thank everyone who came out to celebrate with us and hope you had as good a time as we did.

Resident of the month

Our resident of the month is Boynton Turtle. Turtle was born Dec. 15, 1960 in El Reno, Okla. to Mark Turtle Sr. and Roberta Sage. He worked as a farm laborer most of his life. He enjoys visiting, shopping and watching movies. He also loves to sit outside and spend time with friends and family. He is a pleasure to be around and a big help at the nursing home.

Boynton Turtle

Nine federal agencies agree to expedite permitting of power transmission construction on federal lands

(WASHINGTON, D.C.) – Obama Administration officials released a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to make it faster and simpler to build transmission lines on federal lands.

The goal of the agreement is to speed approval of new transmission lines, reduce expense and uncertainty in the process, generate cost savings, increase accessibility to renewable energy and jumpstart job creation.

As President Barack Obama announced, the agreement, "will help break down the bureaucratic barriers that currently make it slow and costly to build new transmission lines on federal lands."

The MOU has been signed by the Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

"The process of siting and permitting new transmission lines on federal lands has posed a barrier to efficient grid enhancements," said Nancy Sutley, White House Council on Environmental Quality chairwoman.

"To build America's clean energy economy we must update our transmission grid for the 21st century, so that we can efficiently move power from the new energy frontier to the places it is consumed," said Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar. "This MOU also recognizes DOI's key role in ensuring that transmission siting is done in a way that protects America's natural and cultural heritage, and in consultation with tribal nations."

"This agreement represents the Obama Administration's commitment to cutting red tape so we can create jobs and build a 21st Century clean energy economy," said Energy Secretary Steven Chu.

The agreement will cut approval time off the normal Federal permit process and help break down the barriers to siting new transmission lines by:

*Designating a single Federal point-of-contact for all Federal authorizations.

*Facilitating coordination and unified environmental documentation among project applicants, federal agencies, states, and tribes involved in the siting and permitting process.

*Establishing clear timelines for agency review and coordination.

*Establishing a single consolidated environmental review and administrative record. Instead of applicants going to multiple agencies, a single lead agency will coordinate all permits and approvals.

The new process will keep applications on track by requiring agencies to set and meet deadline and improve transparency.

The MOU does not alter the authority of any participating agencies, and all existing environmental reviews and safeguards are maintained fully.

Plains Indian artists tell 19th-Century stories through ledger drawings

(WASHINGTON, D.C.) - The Smithsonian's National Museum of American History opens the new exhibition "Keeping History: Plains Indian Ledger Drawings" in its Albert H. Small Documents Gallery Nov. 13, 2009.

The exhibition focuses on drawings developed in the late 19th century by Northern and Southern Plains Native warriors, which provide a first-person description of history as the artists lived it. The term "ledger drawings" stems from the artists' frequent use of pages from ledgers or account books.

More than 70 Northern and Southern Plains Indians from various tribes were imprisoned in St. Augustine, Fla., at Fort Marion between 1875 and 1878 because of their roles in the Red River Wars, a U.S. military campaign to move tribes onto reservations. Encouraged to draw by their military captors, 26 of the prisoners, mostly Cheyenne and Kiowa, produced hundreds of individual drawings and a number of books detailing their former lives as warriors and hunters as well as their new lives as prisoners and students.

The work of four Fort Marion artists is featured in "Keeping History;" their vivid drawings were made when they were young men in their 20s: Bear's Heart, known for his rich interpretations of hunting scenes and social and religious gatherings; Koba, who eventually became a tinsmith after a brief education at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania; Shave Head, who continued his religious studies in the East; and Wohaw, who returned to the Kiowa reservation in Oklahoma, where he became an officer of the Indian Police and later joined the U.S. Army.

The documents and artifacts will be on display through Feb. 5, 2010.

PROGRAM

Continued from page 3

over 2300 jobs in Oklahoma. More impressively, the tribal economic activity has benefited the nine county service area, which is contained within the original tribal territorial boundary.

Demographic, Health and Communities Survey

Under the direction of the Tribes' Planning Office, the University of Oklahoma undertook a Demographic Assessment of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal members living throughout the nation.

The telephone survey was conducted from Dec. 13, 2008 to Jan. 21, 2009. A total of 520 individuals completed the survey. The survey instruments consist of 60 questions, which took an estimated time of 20 minutes.

This survey will be a product of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes and is designed to assess the state of health and general welfare of the Cheyenne and Arapaho people.

Information will used by the tribes to understand current and future needs.

The results from this survey are also important for the development of future grants and contracts that will be used to serve the community. The report is made available for all tribal members.

Those who participated provided valuable information that the tribes can use. Once again, to develop programs that will meet the needs of Cheyenne and Arapaho community. The tribes' Economic Development graciously contributed the monetary funds to help purchase the incentives. This gave the Planning Office the wonderful opportunity to give gratitude and compensation to each participant with a blanket or a bag with the tribal seal.

Tribal Base Studies

February 2009, The Office of Planning and Development contracted Carolyn Washee-Freeland of WF Planning Services, LLC to update the Base Studies Report. The Base Studies Report contains the most recent statistical data and information available during the data collection period of the study.

The focus of the Base Studies Report is to provide a thorough assessment of the existing conditions of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes as an important early step for short or long-planning initiatives.

The collection and analysis of data related to the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes helps to provide a basis for strategies and policy recommendations and may help provide direction for decision-makers of the tribal administration, executive branch, and the legislation.

Sponsored Training

The Planning and Development Office arranged for on-site training in August on the subject of Water Rights. Water is one of the tribes' most valuable resources and few people understand the magnitude of establishing water rights. Mr. Rupert Nowlin, who attended the training, was recently quoted as saying that it is far too early to discuss litigation and settlement of our water rights.

This statement is absolutely true. Many settlements, whether by agreement or litigation have been on-going for years. Although litigation is probably the most expensive course, attorneys are needed in working out agreements as well.

The most useful, dependable, and required document that the tribes can possess is a Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan is the official statement of the tribes' vision for its future. This plan is the culmination of efforts involving the communities, all interested tribal members and all service providers. The plan serves as a reference guide after its completion.

Future projects are written into the plan that are identified in the planning process with the communities and the tribal members. In doing things systematically, this prohibits spur of the moment development and construction that may not be sustainable over the years and may not meet with that community's approval.

Several start-up meetings will be held for tribal members and progress meetings will occur over the course of completing the comprehensive plan.

The Base Studies updated in June 2009 provides the most basic information about the tribes, the resources and the current physical inventories. This document serves as the beginning point of the Comp Plan in the planning process.

For more information Contact the Office of Planning and Development at (405) 422-7620

H.O.P.E. EVENTS

The Southwestern Oklahoma State University **(SWOSU)** Honoring Our Peoples Existence (**H.O.P.E.**) formally known as the Native American Club will have the following events:

November - American Indian Month

16 - Club meeting7 p.m.

18 - Dream Catchers/breastplate/choker workshop 6:30-8:30 p.m. in the Old Science Building Rm 100.

30 - Club meeting 6:30 p.m.

December

2 - Presentation, Handgame Winter Activity 6:30-8:30 p.m.

9 - Gourd and Drum Stick Workshop 6:30-8:30 p.m.

9 - Making Posters for Handgame Tournament

12 - Handgame Tournament Fundraiser 1-6 p.m.

14 - Club meeting 6:30 p.m.

20 - Community/Faith-base Services 10-11:30 a.m.

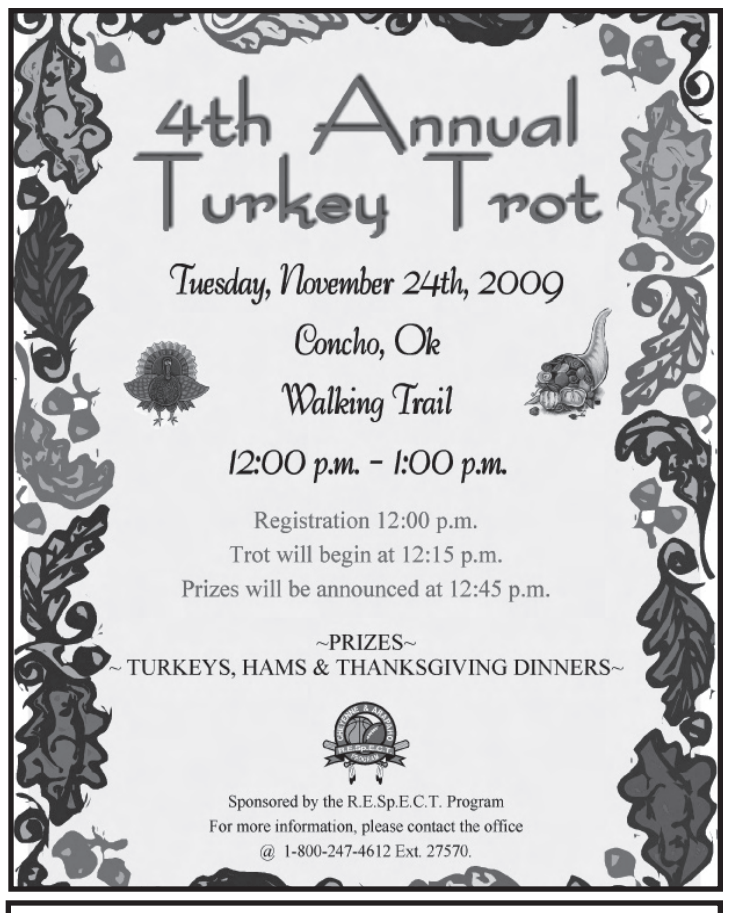
20 - Community/Faith-base Services 10-11:30 a.m.

23 - Christmas Comfort Basket presentation to the Indian Baptist Church of Weatherford

CONTACT OFFICERS: Michelle Bigfoot, president (580) 816-0601/ Brandon Norris, vice-president (580) 302-4395/ Loni PrairieCheif, secretary (580) 816-0461

Notice

The Social Service Department **"Liheap Heating Program"** will begin Nov. 2, 2009 for gas/propane and other heating sources only. Applications can be picked up from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday in the Social Service office in the annex building. if you have questions call (800) 247-4612, extension 27594. Program funds will be made available to all eligible clients until funds are exhausted.


4th Annual
Turkey Trot
Tuesday, November 24th, 2009
Concho, Ok
Walking Trail
12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Registration 12:00 p.m.
Trot will begin at 12:15 p.m.
Prizes will be announced at 12:45 p.m.
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HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Happy Belated 2nd Birthday
Oct. 25-To my lil' mama
Araceli Martinez
We love you, mom, dad, uncles
Will, Justin, Brandon,
aunties Leah, Desi, cousins
Carlina, grandma Lydia and
grandpa Francis

Wishing baby sister
Jennifer L. Cheater a belated
25th birthday
Nov. 11, 1984
You have grown up so much and out grew us all. Keep your head up and strive to move forward and work hard. You deserve the best and will accomplish a lot in life. You will forever be in a sister's mind and heart. You are loved so much. We have a lot to catch up on when I get out.
Love Lisa and Michelle
Panther, the Cheaters,
Fletchers, White Buffalos
and the Meely's

Happy Birthday
Karl Anthony Morlan
Nov. 18, 1984
We love and miss you!
Lots of love, moms, dad,
Michael, Tabby, Rabbit,
Devil, Dope Boy, Annaa, Mr.
B, Marcus, Baby Michael and
Toni

Happy 18th Birthday
Anastasia Little! We all love you Maisy! From your moms, Annie and Scott, grandma Thelma and grandpa Scott, auntie Stef, uncle Scott, Eli, Keifer, Alex, Katelyn, Kota Bill and the kiddies! Much love and all the happiness to you with many more candles to come!

Happy 24th Birthday to
Shiloh Kayo-Dewey Littlesun
We all love you from
Oklahoma, Washington and northern Montana. You are a great son, brother, uncle and grandson.

Happy 1st Birthday
Cordell Ellis
We pray for you everyday.
Love, grandma and grandpa,
aunt Rebekah,uncle Jr., and
uncle Elijah

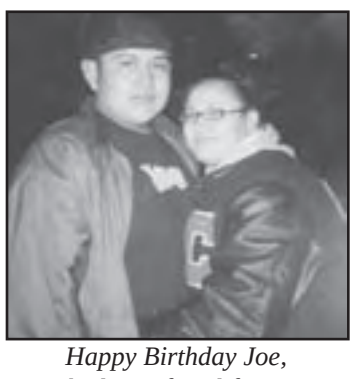
Happy 1st Birthday
Donna Sue Minear
Nov. 24, 2008
We would like to say Happy 1st Birthday to our new baby-girl Donna Sue Minear. We knew the very first time we saw you that the good Lord had truly blessed our lives. This first year went by so quickly. You have made life so much better . We are grateful and thankful to have you! We love you with all our hearts and souls forever. So here's wishing you a Happy 1st Birthday, and many more!
Love always, mommy & daddy, grandparents Julia and Enos Svitak, Karen and Kenny Beartrack, uncles lil Kenny and Leaf Minear, and cousins Calista and Andrew.

Happy 10th Birthday Neock
You are growing up so fast. I'm very proud of you for making good grades and being the best daughter a mother could have. We love you so much, Mom and Celena Williams

Happy 40th Birthday Auntie
Love you, Mikey, Nate and
Clayton

Happy Birthday to my mom
Dorothy Glenmore
Nov. 21
You are a wonderful mom, grandma, great-grandma and mom-in-law. Love all of us in Oklahoma, Washington and northern Montana

Happy Birthday
Emma Howlingwater-Nov. 13
Love your family



Happy Birthday Joe,
the love of my life, my best friend-Nov. 14
Thank you for always being there. Love you always!

Happy Birthday to my Girl
Leina Littlesun-Nov. 30
You have been a challenging joy in my life from the day you were born, I love you so much. Keep your head high and reach for those stars. Love mom

Happy Birthday Raini
Howlingwater Nov. 25
Love your family

Happy 26th Birthday
Nov. 14
Darryl Uriah Charles Rice!
Love, mom, grandma,
brothers and Jr.

To our sweet little angel
Dezarae Elice Sevenstar
Happy 2nd Birthday from mom, daddy, big brother and big sister and the rest of the family

Congrats on your achievement as Student of the Quarter at Hillcrest Elementary and Happy 8th Birthday! Morning Pedro. Much love, hugs, and kisses from mommy, nanna, and the Hoffman family

Happy Birthday to my little Arapaho princess
Leah Marie Gilbert
Nov. 21
Love your daddy Knowell who loves you very much and will be out soon. Love mommy, Korey and lil-bro Knowell, Jr.

Happy 21st Birthday
Rebekah Ellis
from mom and dad
We love you and only want the best for you!

Happy Birthday
Christian Lee Red Hat
Nov. 17, 1995
To my precious grandson who will be 14 years old. I'm proud of you so very much and I treasure every single moment I had with you. I love you deep in my heart forever
Love grandma Cole

Happy Birthday sis – Jeri Allen
They were right, on May 3, 2000 God picked his prettiest flower that day and called you home to be with him and your loved ones. I can see you now, walking in heaven with your son R.J., our brother Jack Donavon and uncle Funny. I know that I never told you as often but I hope that you knew that I loved you with all my heart as deep as the deepest part of the ocean and as wide as the sky. Nothing could ever fill this emptiness that I have in my heart since you left us that day, the day before my birthday. Your kids look exactly like you and have started their own little families and T.J. is growing into a man. That's right, you're a grandma! I wish you were around so I could tease you about that. Thanks for checking in on me from when I was a little boy on the rez walking around with bare feet south of Canton. Until the day you were called home. I really miss you sis. Happy Birthday and I hope that you are playing bingo tonight in heaven. Love your little brother Jay.

Happy Birthday to my
sister, Sofia
Nov. 20
I love you

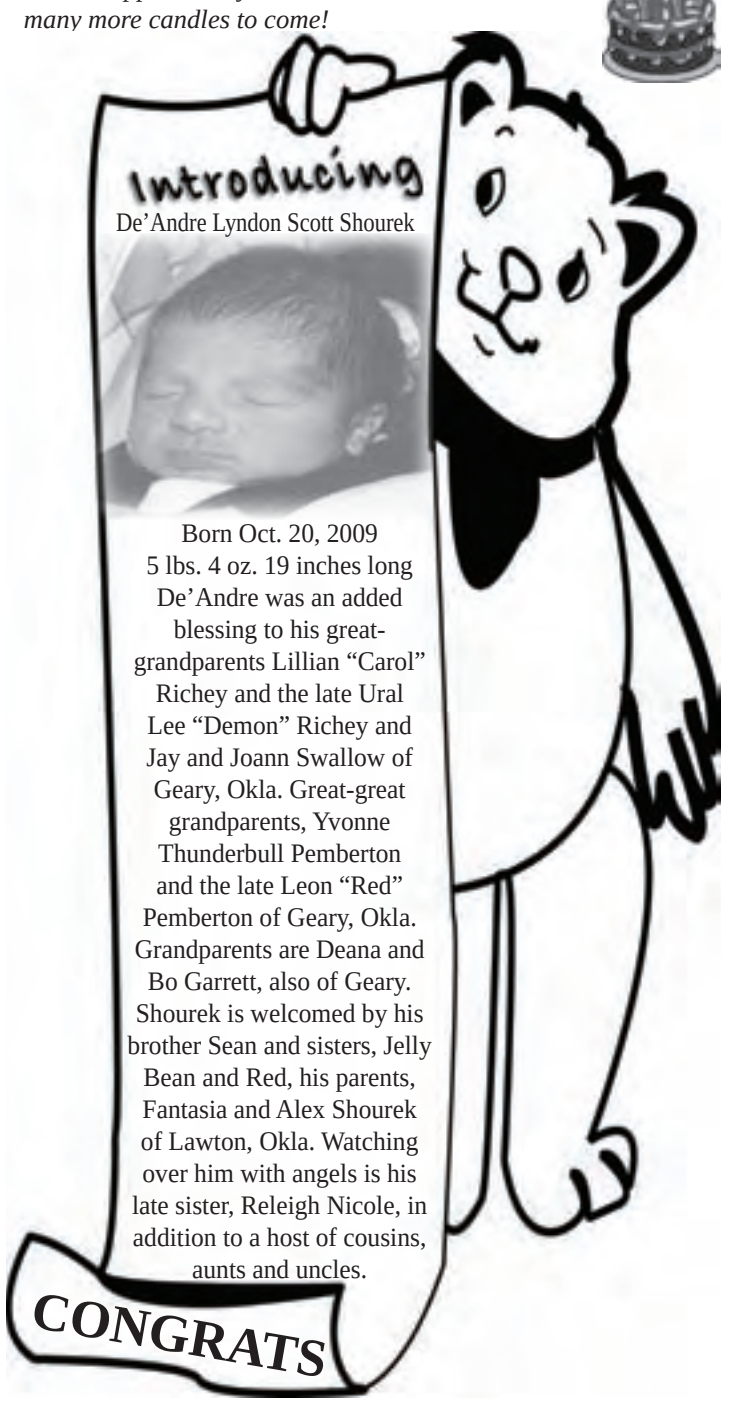
How I miss you sister … very much, but you heard a higher power calling you home.
Gerlene "Gerri" Chavez
Nov. 11, 1963
Gone but never forgotten
Love you sis, Cole

Happy 1st Birthday
Our Precious baby girl
Breezy Bug-Illianna
Breez Pollock
We love you, momma, daddy, Marley, Jacob and Jonah

Happy Birthday to our beautiful girls
Jessi – Oct. 29, 1993
Johnnie – Nov. 20, 1994
Lots of love for life!
Family and friends

Happy ?? Birthday Leah
Nov. 12
Love from all your families the Pedros and Pratts
I support you in all you do.
Love Virgil

Happy Birthday Josiah Isaac Marshall-Nov. 13, 1999
We love you from the Marshall, Youngbull, Bighorse & Stoneraod families!


Introducing
De'Andre Lyndon Scott Shourek
Born Oct. 20, 2009
5 lbs. 4 oz. 19 inches long
De'Andre was an added blessing to his great-grandparents Lillian "Carol" Richey and the late Ural Lee "Demon" Richey and Jay and Joann Swallow of Geary, Okla. Great-great grandparents, Yvonne Thunderbull Pemberton and the late Leon "Red" Pemberton of Geary, Okla. Grandparents are Deana and Bo Garrett, also of Geary. Shourek is welcomed by his brother Sean and sisters, Jelly Bean and Red, his parents, Fantasia and Alex Shourek of Lawton, Okla. Watching over him with angels is his late sister, Releigh Nicole, in addition to a host of cousins, aunts and uncles.
CONGRATS

Thank You …

The Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes Indian Child Welfare office and employee committee would like to say thank you to all who came to support our bingo/taco sale fundraiser. We had a good time and it was for a great cause.

A total of $1924 was raised during this event. A special thank you goes out to the Cheyenne and Arapaho executive office, Roberts Grill, Watonga Indian Committee, Rhoda Youngbird, Calumet Grocery Store, Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes Food Distribution, Lucky Star, Otoe-Missouria Tribe, Ticketstorm.com, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Respect program, Joyce Hinkley, Brown and Brown, the Culture and Heritage program, the Cheyenne1 legislative office, TomSexton, Serapio's, Tooters, Mazzio's, Herbies, Beachler's, Shell/Domino's, Pizza Hut, McDonald's, Butt's Flowers, JKM, Vicki's C-Store, Shamrock Gas Station/Schwartz, Burger King, Save-a-Lot and Harvey Pratt.

Thank You …

I would like to thank the Cheyenne & Arapaho tribal administration, especially the enrollment department, for all the help and support they gave to me in a heart-wrenching time in my life.

My father, Edward Horton Haag, passed away Oct. 24, 2009 in Casa Grande, Ariz. He was a prominent member of the Cheyenne tribe and without the tribes' help it would have been impossible for me to travel from Oklahoma to Arizona and bring him home. Everyone was so helpful and sincere in every aspect in my time of need. I would like to say how proud I am the way the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes take care of their members when they make their final journey home. I only wish my tribe could be as helpful and dedicated to it's members the way the Cheyenne and Arapaho are. Thank you so very much for being so kind,
Misty J. Burcum
Carnegie, Okla.

Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal employees go all out for Halloween with a costume/dance contest held Oct. 29, 2009 in the large conference room at the tribal complex in Concho, Okla.

Photos by Rosemary Stephens

Employment Opportunities

Submit tribal application, resume, diploma, transcripts, valid Oklahoma state driver's license, and CDIB to: Personnel Department P.O. Box 38 Concho, OK 73022 or e-mail: awhite@c-a-tribes.org

Accounting Clerk
Housing Authority

QUALIFICATIONS:

Duties include ap/ar, bank records, financial statements, payroll, payroll taxes, 401K, insurance, maintain general ledgers and journals, reconcile all travel, mileage logs, record keeping, update files, and correspondence. Excellent accounting skills (degree preferred or equivalent experience) understanding of QuickBooks, MS Office/Email, Excel Word processing, type 45 wpm, Oklahoma driver's license. Apply at the Cheyenne-Arapaho Housing Authority, 2100 Dog Patch Road, Clinton, between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday before the closing date of Nov. 20, 2009.

SALARY: Negotiable

Records Management Clerk
Personnel Department

QUALIFICATIONS:

High school diploma or GED certified required. Two years of responsible general clerical and/or administrative experience. College preferred. Must pass drug screening and have a valid Oklahoma driver's license. Ability to attend in and out of state training Good disposition, professionalism, and confidentiality a must. Tribal member preferred (with qualifications and experience) or Native preference. Must be able to clear a background investigation.

SALARY: Negotiable

Indian Child Welfare
Caseworker

QUALIFICATIONS:

Prefer bachelor's degree in social work or related field or an equivalent combination of education and experience. Requires one year of experience in professional related experience. Knowledge and understanding of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. Ability to work flexible hours and willing to work other than normal working hours including weekends and holidays. Must have knowledge of crisis theory and interventions. Must have basic knowledge of early childhood education and child welfare casework, child abuse and neglect indicators. Possess communication skills, written and oral, to relate to Indian and non-Indian communities, other agencies and the general public. Ability to maintain a high level of confidentiality on all client matters and other matters protected by the privacy act as well as other confidentiality regulations. OSBI and criminal background check required and be adjudicated appropriately. Must possess a current Oklahoma driver's license. Prefer knowledge of Cheyenne and Arapaho/Native American cultures and values. Ability to work with difficult clientele. Cheyenne and Arapaho preference.

SALARY: Negotiable

Lead Receptionist/Mail Clerk
Personnel Department

QUALIFICATIONS:

High school diploma or GED certified with an Oklahoma driver's license. Ability to pass drug screening. Knowledge of general office practices and procedures. Skills in greeting and working with the public and tribal members. Skills in operating telephone switchboard. Must have dependable transportation. Able to attend schooling for betterment of position. Must be able to pass background investigation. Able to attend out of state and in state training. Must have a good disposition, patience, professionalism, and confidentiality a must. Tribal member preferred (with qualifications and experience) or Native American preference.

SALARY: Negotiable

Notice

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Offices will be closed on Nov. 26-27, 2009 in observance of Thanksgiving and Oklahoma Native American Day.

Administrative Assistant
Personnel Department

QUALIFICATIONS:

High school graduate or GED certified required with a minimum of two years general clerical and/or administrative experience or successful completion of one year accredited secretarial training in administrative/business courses, plus one year of personnel related experience. Must demonstrate computer skills, knowledge and ability. Writing and interviewing skills preferred. Ability to type 50 wpm. Ability to relate to both Indian and non-Indian communities. Ability to pass drug screening. Oklahoma driver's license required. Ability to attend in state and out of state training. Ability to attend schooling for betterment of position. Ability to be a supervisor or to supervise other staff. Good disposition, patience, professionalism, and confidentiality a must. Tribal member preferred (with qualifications and experience) or Native preference. Able to pass background investigation.

SALARY: Negotiable

Health Advocate/Grant Writer
Health Board Office

QUALIFICATIONS:

Master's degree in health or health related field preferred. Experience working with tribal programs. Five years experience writing grants. Five years experience in administrative position. Experience with federal program regulations, applicable CFR's, OMB circulars concerning Indian tribes. Proficient in use of computer software. Able to develop spreadsheets. Must pass pre-hire drug screen. Tribal preference.

SALARY: Negotiable

Carpenter's Helper II
Economic Development

QUALIFICATIONS:

Must have knowledge of machines and tools, including uses, repair and maintenance. Must have knowledge of construction materials and have the ability to fasten drywall panels to inside framework of residential houses and other buildings. Must be able to prepare panels for painting or other finishing. Ability to accept immediate employment with a stable work history. Dependable and conscientious. Successfully pass drug testing requirements.

SALARY: Negotiable

Victims Advocate
Domestic Violence

QUALIFICATIONS:

High school diploma and associate degree with two years of documented experience in public service position. Substitution of experience for education may be made only for the associates degree. Ability to perform necessary duties after normal business hours on a regular basis. Ability to be on-call. Valid state driver's license. Ability to pass background check. Tribal preference.

SALARY: Negotiable

Solid Waste Management
Project Coordinator

QUALIFICATIONS:

One year experience in the planning and implementation of solid waste management projects that include lead work responsibilities or one year of experience performing solid waste duties and other activities related to solid waste management. Equivalent combination of training, education, and experience. Must be able to pass pre-hire drug screening. Knowledge of principles and practices of integrated solid waste management projects, including recycling programs and activities pertaining to solid waste management, budgeting, planning and monitoring solid waste programs and equipment. Knowledge of principles and practices of supervision, ability to supervise staff, including planning, organizing, assigning, reviewing, and evaluating work; and train staff.

SALARY: Negotiable

Time Line History of H1N1 virus

1889-Main flu virus among humans from the H1 family. Same year a new strain, H2 flu, emerged in Russia spreading around the world and killing approximately 1 million people. Those who had been exposed to the H1 flu developed some immunity that helped protect many of them during the H1N1 epidemic of 1918.

1918-Spanish flu killed approximately 50 million people worldwide caused by an H1N1 virus evolved directly from the bird flu into a human flu. Majority of deaths were a result of a bacterial lung infection that moved into the body after contracting the flu. After 1919 the descendants of the H1N1 virus continued to circulate causing mild seasonal flu outbreaks in humans and pigs.

1957-H2N2 virus caused the Asian flu pandemic, replacing the H1N1 viruses circulating in humans since 1918. Pandemic resulted in the deaths of 1.5 million people worldwide. (Note: people born before 1957 who experienced the flu would have had the H1N1 virus strain. These people would have some immunity to the 2009 H1N1 strain. People born after 1957 do not have this immunity.)

1968-H3N2 virus caused the Hong Kong flu pandemic killing an estimated 1 million people worldwide.

1972-Researchers Graham Laver and Robert Webster discovered waterfowl the natural hosts of the influenza virus. The bird possessed flu strains unknown to humans that could mix with human flu strains and create new human flu pandemics.

1977-H1N1 virus emerged in northeast China and started circulating in humans causing seasonal flu in every subsequent year. No one knew where virus came from though it resembled the H1N1 virus that circulated in the Soviet Union during the 1950s. Some speculated the virus escaped during a laboratory accident.

1998-Predecessor of the 2009 H1N1 flu emerged in the United States. Virus was a hybrid mix of human, bird and swine flu viruses and by 1999 was the dominant flu in U.S. pigs.

2004-2006-H5N1 flu spread from Asia around the world carried by wild birds. Bird flu was deadly to humans killing more than half of its victims. It was kept in check by its inability to spread from human to human. The threat caused by this flu outbreak led to the first real efforts of the U.S. government to plan for pandemic outbreaks and to stockpile antiviral drugs.

March 2009-First cases of the new 2009 H1N1 virus reported in California and Texas.

Oct. 2009-President Barack-Obama declared the H1N1 a national emergency. According to Obama's health officials, over 1,000 people in the U.S. have died from the H1N1 flu and 46 states have widespread flu activity. Out of the 1,000 victims, over 100 have been children.

New Scientist Web site

benefits

Continued from page 3

this Know It Reading Program for all their students. The Indian Education program benefits the entire school district."

Teachers, parents or students can request tutoring from the Indian Education program. Monetathchi said, it is the goal of the staff and the program to help Indian students feel at ease at school and to offer to them the same opportunities to succeed in school as other students.

"Many of our students play football, baseball, softball or are involved in other extracurricular activities and they have to maintain their grades in order to be able to participate. So if they start getting behind or if they are having trouble understanding some of the lessons, we step in and offer that extra one-on-one tutoring to help them succeed," Monetathchi said.

West said she tries to treat each student like she would want to be treated. She said she doesn't look down to them or talk down to them and they respond positively.

"I love this program, it's a lot of fun and I feel comfortable when I am here," Danielle Blackwolf, an eighth grade program member, said.

Recently the El Reno Indian Education program sponsored a taco sale raising over $1,000 for their end-of- the-year activities.

"The kids get to decide what they want to do and where they want to go at the end of the year," Monetathchi said. "These students will leave high school more prepared for college and if they are more prepared for college, then they will be more prepared to succeed in the world as leaders."

For more information about the Indian Education program call (405) 262-1120.

Public Notice

Cheyenne, Arapaho tribes Hazard Mitigation Plan

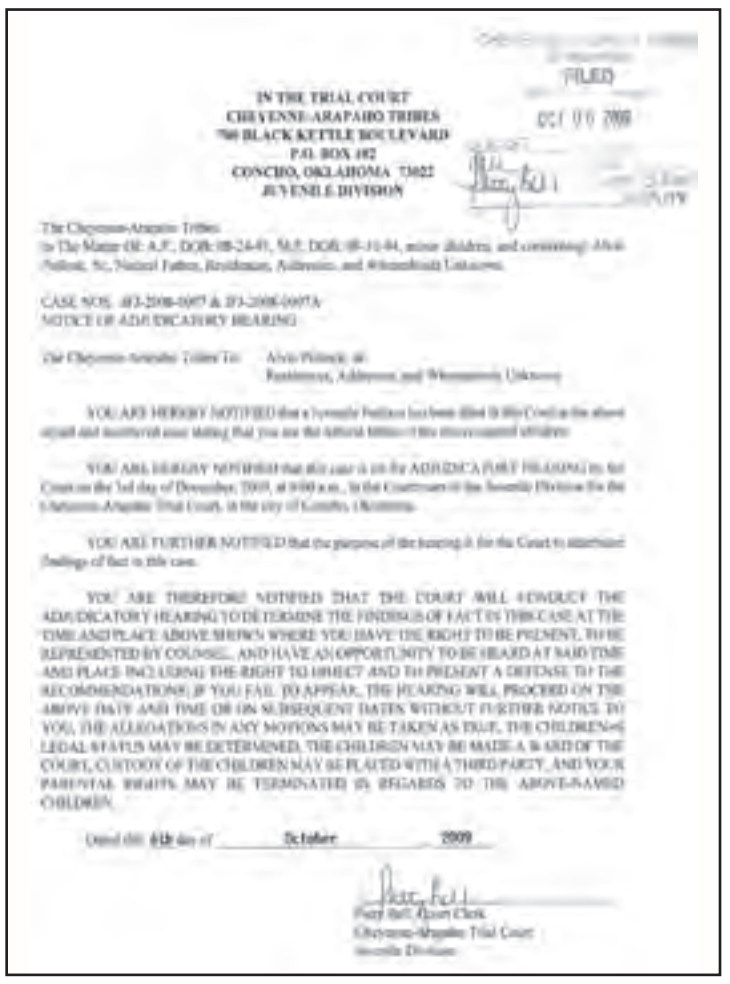
The Cheyenne-Arapaho tribes Procurement, Grants & Contract Office applied for and received a grant through Oklahoma Emergency Management Office from FEMA, to develop a Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan. Mitigation planning identifies actions to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from the effects of natural hazards.

The regulation for developing a Hazard Mitigation Plan is the following:

"On Oct.30, 2000, the president signed into law the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, also known as DMA 2000. DMA 2000 streamlines the delivery and utilization of disaster recovery assistance. DMA 2000 places increased emphasis on local mitigation planning. It requires local governments to develop and submit mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Pre-Disaster (PDM) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project grants."

The tribe has been affected by natural hazard disasters such as ice storms, tornadoes, wild fires, and floods. The assistance for individual aid (IA) may be available to tribal members depending on circumstances but assistance to the Tribe as a government is limited without having an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. Pre-disaster mitigation measures, such as early warning systems or safe room/shelters, need to be incorporated in a Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Tribe to apply for grant assistance to purchase and implement such measures.

A draft final of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Hazard Mitigation Plan will be available for public review and comment from Nov. 1 to 30, 2009 in the Procurement, Grants & Contracts Office at the Concho Tribal Complex, 100 Red Moon Circle, El Reno, Okla.



FILED

OCT 06 2009

IN THE TRIAL COURT
CHEYENNE-ARAPAHO TRIBES
700 BLACK KETTLE BOULEVARD
P.O. BOX 167
CONCHO, OKLAHOMA 73022
JUVENILE DIVISION

The Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes
In The Matter Of: A.F., DOB: 08-24-93, M.F. DOB: 05-10-94, minor children, and concerning: Alvin Pahkoot, Sr., Natural Father, Residence, Address, and Whereabouts Unknown

CASE NOS. JF3-2008-0097 & JF3-2008-0097A
NOTICE OF ADJUDICATORY HEARING

To: Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes/To: Alvin Pahkoot, Sr.
Residence, Address, and Whereabouts Unknown

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Juvenile Petition has been filed in this Court in the above styled and numbered cause stating that you are the natural father of the above-named children.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that this case is set for ADJUDICATORY HEARING in this Court on the 1st day of December, 2009, at 9:00 a.m., in the Courtroom of the Juvenile Division for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribal Court, in the city of Concho, Oklahoma.

YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED that the purpose of the hearing is for the Court to ascertain findings of fact in this case.

YOU ARE THEREFORE NOTIFIED THAT THE COURT WILL CONDUCT THE ADJUDICATORY HEARING TO DETERMINE THE FINDINGS OF FACT IN THIS CASE AT THE TIME AND PLACE ABOVE SHOWN WHERE YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE PRESENT, TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL, AND TO HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD AT SAID TIME AND PLACE INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO DIRECT AND TO PRESENT A DEFENSE TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS. IF YOU FAIL TO APPEAR, THE HEARING WILL PROCEED ON THE ABOVE DATE AND TIME OR ON SUBSEQUENT DATES WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU, THE ALLEGATIONS IN ANY MOTIONS MAY BE TAKEN AS TRUE, THE CHILDREN=S LEGAL STATUS MAY BE DETERMINED, THE CHILDREN MAY BE MADE A WARD OF THE COURT, CUSTODY OF THE CHILDREN MAY BE PLACED WITH A THIRD PARTY, AND YOUR PARENTAL RIGHTS MAY BE TERMINATED IN REGARDS TO THE ABOVE-NAMED CHILDREN.

Dated this 6th day of October 2009

Peggy Bell, Court Clerk
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribal Court
Juvenile Division

safety

Continued from page 8

Oklahoma for thirty-nine (39) Indian tribes.

The Department of Justice and the Bureau of Indian Affairs should take active efforts to assist Indian tribes in the planning, development, and construction of at least four (4) tribal adult correction facilities located at strategic locations in Oklahoma.

There is only one (1) tribally-operated juvenile detention facility for thirty nine (39) Indian tribes in Oklahoma.

The Department of Justice and the Bureau of Indian Affairs should take active efforts to assist Indian tribes in the planning, development, and construction of at least three (3) additional juvenile detention facilities located at strategic locations in Oklahoma.

IV. THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SHOULD ENSURE THAT THE FEDERAL INDIAN COUNTRY LAWS ARE FAITHFULLY FOLLOWED, ADMINISTERED, AND ENFORCED

The Department of Justice and the Department of Interior are charged with the duty and responsibility to administer and enforce the federal Indian country laws, rules, and regulations.

* The Department of Justice and the Department of Interior should take a stronger, more proactive approach in their Congressionally-mandated agency responsibilities in investigating crimes and prosecuting persons responsible for federal crimes.

The Department of Justice, since 1994, has designated an Assistant U.S. Attorney and Special Assistant for Tribal Relations for each Indian Country federal judicial district.

The Department of Justice should reaffirm its commitment to Indian Country by stabilizing the SAUSA position, affirming the importance of the position, and ensuring the efficient and effective communication, cooperation and coordination of investigation and prosecution of cases between federal, tribal and state officials.

The Department of Justice should train and authorize qualified Indian tribal prosecutors to serve as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys for federal Indian Country crimes.

The federal government retains exclusive authority to investigate, arrest, prosecute, and punish non-Indians who commit crimes in the Indian country against Indians and tribes.

Although over ninety (90) tribal gaming establishments are operating in Oklahoma, the Department of Justice has assigned only one (1) Federal Bureau of Investigation agent state-wide to investigate reports of federal criminal gaming law violations.

The Department of Justice should take active efforts to investigate and prosecute reports of federal crimes committed in the Indian Country against Indians and tribes by non-Indians.

In 2006, Congress enacted the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, P.L. 109-248 (42 U.S.C. §16901 et seq.), with the purpose of establishing a comprehensive national system for registration and public awareness of sex offenders and offenders against children to better protect the public from such predators. Section 127 of the Adam Walsh Act requires that all federally recognized Indian tribes affirmatively elect to carry out the mandates of Subtitle A-Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORNA) by July 27, 2007, or be treated as having implicitly delegated the inherent tribal authority to perform sex offender registration and notification within tribal jurisdictions to the state.

For many Indian tribes the Bureau of Indian Affairs has undertaken the obligation and duty to perform law enforcement functions for the tribes.

The Department of Justice and the Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement services should take all active efforts required of law enforcement in developing, administering and enforcing the provisions of the federal SORNA and tribal SORNA.

The Department of Justice should take active efforts to ensure that Indian tribes have full criminal jurisdiction over all non-Indian persons subject to the requirements of the federal SORNA and tribal SORNA.

The Department of Justice should take active efforts in assisting Indian tribes in the completing and performing the requirements of the Adam Walsh Act.

The Department of Justice should actively support and assist tribes in securing funding resources to develop, implement and administer the provisions of the Adam Walsh Act.

V. INDIAN COUNTRY SHOULD NOT BE A SAFE HAVEN FOR CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES AND A REFUGE FOR ABSCONDERS FROM JUSTICE

Without adequate tribal laws, jurisdiction, and resources, Indian country has become the safe haven for the introduction, manufacture, transportation, storage, and spread of marijuana, methamphetamines, cocaine, heroin, and anthrax, and the refuge for absconders from the justice system.

Indian Country has become the weak link in the criminal justice system and the Indian Health Care facilities have become the unprotected pathways for pathogens.

If the Department of Justice and the Department of Interior are unable or unwilling to seriously and faithfully carry out the law and order responsibilities in Indian country as mandated by Congress, the Department of Justice and Department of Interior should take all necessary administrative actions or support federal legislation that will enable tribes, who choose to do so, to carry out the federal trust responsibilities on Indian lands.

Footsteps

Continued from page 1

wounded, how to take care of the dead and how to evacuate the wounded and the dead," Hart said.

Hart doesn't remember what year he went to Korea, but he said what he does remember is being all lined up waiting to be transported to the front lines and a line of Marines filed past them on their way home.

"This one marine looked at me and said, 'hey chief you're going to need this' and he tossed me his sidearm and he said 'keep it you're going to need it'… it was a submachine gun and that's what I used during my tour there in Korea," Hart said.

Hart stops talking and bows his head as tears slide down his cheeks.

"I saw a lot of horrible things over there … all the men ended up calling me Doc … I don't want to talk about this anymore," Hart softly said.

Following his discharge Hart met and proposed to his wife Little Bear. Hart said when he asked Little Bear to be his wife, he didn't know if she was involved in Sundance or anything like that, but he wanted her to know he would accept her people as his own … just like in his grandparent's day.

Hart was a member of the Elk Clan and was asked to join because of his lineage. Years later the Elks selected four sisters to join the Elk Clan. The oldest survivor of the sisterhood is Hart's daughter Statia. Hart's sisters, Lucy and Jenny Whiteskunk were also sisters as well as Angeline Reynolds and Ruby Hayes.

"The women were chosen to be models for all the women and were selected as young as 12 years old," Hart said. "They had to live a life that was very strict and they were the women that all women looked up to."

Hart said his parents and grandparents made sure all the kids attended ceremonies when they were being raised and he is still active in the annual Sundance ceremonies today. He said he was taught all the dances of the Sundance and he feels sad there has been so much change and loss over the years.

Courtesy photo

The Hart family going to church.

"I believe we have lost our Cheyenne ways … when we learned that other language, the English language we lost our Cheyenne language and all the Cheyenne rituals," Hart said.

Hart said he can still hear all the original songs and that the Sundance requires a very rigorous regiment.

"You just get carried away during Sundance … I want to say it's almost exhilarating … it's something a person really needs to experience," Hart said. "The painters need to teach our young men in the Cheyenne way, the old way, and try to stick to the old Cheyenne way because we have lost a lot of our Cheyenne ways."

Hart said the ceremonies today are almost superficial, but the spiritual part is still there, the spiritual can still be felt during Sundance.

"We have short changed our dancers and their commitment and it reflects back to the tribes … we have shortened it to three days and soon it will become one day," Hart said.

"I want to tell them to stick to the old ways. No more shortcuts. Pray in Cheyenne, don't let Cheyenne prayer be forgotten. All words in Cheyenne have meaning and we as chiefs and elders need to let the young people know when they are omitting something, or if they are abbreviating the dances."

Hart said his only wish is that the dancers not be short changed during the ceremony and have the old Cheyenne ways taught to them.

"Our dancers need to be strict in their commitment to the Sundance … not abuse their bodies or their minds with alcohol or drugs … they are on a journey and it is a spiritual journey and they need to honor their commitment," Hart said.

Veteran
STAND DOWN
Nov. 10-11, 2009 Concho, Okla.

Photos by Dana Attocknie

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